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MAUREEN DHU,

THE ADMIRAL'S DAUGHTER.

A TALE OF THE CLADDAGH.

BY MRS. J. SADLIER.

CHAPTER III.—*Continued.*

Taking advantage of the slight commotion which followed the expulsion of the officers, Fitzstephen drew Maureen into the porch at her father's door, and then looking steadfastly in her face he said, still holding her hand in both his:

"Maureen, you should not have danced with that stranger."

"Perhaps not, Mr. Fitzstephen—nor with you neither!"

"And why not with me?"

"For the same reason, sir, that you're *both* strangers to us—I'd be long on the floor with the wildest boy in the Claddagh before he'd make so free as that Sassenach did. It serves me right, anyhow! Did you want to speak to me, sir, that you brought me in here?"

"Maureen! Maureen!" said Fitzstephen in a reproachful tone, "why will you say so to *me*? I thought there was no one in the Claddagh that would speak of me as a stranger—much less *you*!"

A scornful laugh was Maureen's answer. Fitzstephen was nettled at her disdainful bearing, and he said in a dry, caustic way: "Perhaps I had better say nothing of the business that brought me here!"

"Oh! then, you came on business,—did you, sir?"

"Certainly,—what else would have brought me?—but I see you are impatient to leave me, and my business can wait?"

The girl suddenly raised her eyes to Fitzstephen's face, and sought, as well as the dim light would permit, to read its expression. Apparently but half satisfied, she shook her head and muttered: "It can't be helped"—"go on, sir," she quickly added, "what can *you* have to say to Maureen O'Hara?"

"Maureen," said the gentleman again taking her hand, "I know you have the Claddagh at command."

A smile and a blush betrayed Maureen's consciousness, and she again looked up with an inquiring glance but said nothing.

"Randal More is admiral of the Claddagh," went on Fitzstephen, "but Maureen Dhu is queen—and more too!" he paused, hesitated, looked out at the bonfires and the dancers, and at last preferred his request in a low but distinct whisper.

Maureen instantly withdrew her hand which he had taken, and at the same moment a discordant laugh broke from the open doorway, and old Vara stepped out into the porch. She evidently enjoyed the surprise of the pair, and peered into the face of each from under her kerchief with a keen and somewhat humorous glance.

"I wish I'd catch her at it—that's all!" said she with a significant nod, "queen and all as she is, she'd find herself in shallow water, I can tell you."

Maureen betrayed no confusion, and Fitzstephen, though at first somewhat embarrassed, quickly regained his composure. He affected to treat the whole as a jest, alleging that Vara had mistaken his words. This stirred up her ire, already at boiling heat, and she fixed her piercing eye on the merchant with an expression that boded him no good, at the same time pushing Maureen out into the light and telling her to go about her business. To disobey Vara was a thing not to be thought of, and the girl mechanically did her bidding, though her mind was evidently intent on what Fitzstephen had been saying. As she left the door, she said to him in a voice loud enough for her grandmother to hear:

"It may be as well that she overheard what you said, sir! she'll give you an answer, just the same as I would myself."

"Now, master," said the old woman, looking after her granddaughter with evident satisfaction, "you see yourself that Maureen O'Hara is a true chip of the old block—if you thought to come round *her*—in *any way*, sir," and she raised her voice and darted a searching glance at him from under her heavy brows, "you'll find yourself out in your reckoning. Go home now, my master, and remember Vara Halliday has her eye on you. Strangers are never welcome in the Claddagh—especially when they blink on our girls. Off with you, I say again, before any of the boys gets wind of your underhand work with Maureen—be sure you couldn't hoodwink *them*!"

Fitzstephen tried to expostulate. He begged of Vara to hear what he had intended only for Maureen's ear, but the old woman was deaf to all he could say, and notwithstanding his vexation he was amused by her obduracy and could not help smiling.

"Well, really!" he said to himself, "it is rather funny to see me placed before such a tribunal as *this*—if it was Maureen now, even denial from her would be half a pleasure, but old Vara—faugh!" and thereupon he stepped out on the street with the intention of returning home. Before Vara followed him she went into the house, and, groping around in the dark, managed to light a fire on the hearth, which soon gave her light enough—over it she hung an iron pot filled with potatoes, muttering to herself as she did so: "Let the fun run ever so high, I suppose they'll want their supper. Well, now! I don't know what to make of that Fitzstephen—I think he wouldn't tell a lie—and besides didn't I hear him myself when he didn't think I heard him?—still it's strange that he'd talk to Maureen about such things—instead of her father or me, or anybody else. She's the queer child, anyhow, and has ways like nobody else. It *may* be *that* that brought Fitzstephen because we know he's in the line, but the Sassenach red-coats—ha! ha! sure *they're* not in the herring trade, anyhow!—ah! weary on you, Maureen Dhu! I'm afeard it all comes of them thieving eyes of yours!—well! well! the supper's on the way now, and I'll just take a run out again and see what's going on—I'll be back before the potatoes are boiled. Randal and the boys will be as hungry as sharks"—giving a glance around then to see that all was right—the well-scoured noggins ranged on the table full of milk, and the wicker basket in readiness over a tub to receive the potatoes when "teemed," Vara closed the door and went out to have another look at the sport which was still going on with unabated briskness. The bonfires through the village had all been renewed, and round each one the young men and maidens were merrily dancing with light hearts and lighter heels. The sound of pipes and fiddles made young and old rejoice. Even More Kincely and two other ancient dames of her own age who had joined company with her, were cheerily chatting away of the days when *they* were young, and of Midsummer Days long, long past. Vara was not slow in discovering this venerable *trio*, and amongst them she quickly took her place.

"Vara!" said one of the old women, "what do you think of the gentle-folk that were here awhile ago. They say it was after your Maureen they came!"

"No matter who they came after, Polly! they have no business here!" and Vara shook her head with much solemnity; "the shadow of the stranger never brought luck with it to the Claddagh!"

"That's just what I say myself," said Aileen Rhua, a lively little old woman with keen, restless grey eyes, "strange birds bring storm with them. Do you mind the night poor Cato Sheehan was taken away by the good people*—fair may they come, and fair may they go, and their heels to us!—wasn't there a great stir in the place, on account of the foreign vessel that was wrecked in the Bay, and our boys ventured out and saved six or eight of the sailors.

All the old women remembered the fatal occurrence but too well, for the young mother who died on that night had been, in her day, the beauty of the village, and her sudden death cast a gloom over the whole community, by whom it was ascribed to fairy agency as such deaths often were in those good old simple days.

"That was a dismal night!" sighed Polly, "such a storm was never seen since in Galway Bay. The poor fellows that went out to save the strangers were more dead than alive when they got back to shore, and lost their boat—besides it was my own father's, and the best about the Claddagh—but sure we didn't grudge it, when *they* got back with their lives, and saved so many others. Ochone! it was God's good deed, for they all turned out to be good Catholics from old Spain! one of them was very rich, too, the others said!"

"But that's true, Vara dear!" said Polly eagerly, "what became of the beautiful little cross the strange gentleman gave you at his off-going, when your father wouldn't take any payment from him."

"I have it still—at least Maureen has it—there's relics in it, you know, so as young people are more open to danger and temptation, I just gave it to the little girl—but what's in the wind now?—my soul to happiness! but there's Shan and Brien at it hard and fast—oh! that girl again!—*Wirra strua!* but it's hot water we're in with her!" and away she ran in the direction of the noise, with the lightness and speed of five-and-twenty.

"What did she say about Brien?" cried old More Kincely, rising from her seat with the help of Aileen's arm—"I thought she named him?"

"Oh! it's nothing, More, nothing," said her friend soothingly, "only a little difference between him and Shan Driscoll."

A trembling seized on the attenuated frame of the aged parent, and she vainly tried for some moments to get out a word. Grasping the frail arm that supported her, she extended her hand towards the crowd which had now collected around the combatants, and tried to move in that direction. In vain did the two old women seek to pacify her by assurances that there was no danger, and that all was over now. The more they tried to replace her on her seat, the more violently did she struggle against them, and, at last, with a strength borrowed from desperation, she broke from their grasp, and was tottering off alone, when they, seeing her resolved on going, hastened after her, and taking her on either side, made the best of their way towards where the scuffle was going on. The dense crowd opened directly at the first sight of old More, and there sure enough were Brien and Shan with their jackets off, the former struggling to shake off the sinewy grasp of Vara, while Yeman and another young man endeavored to hold back the other. The brow of each was black as midnight, but neither uttered a word; the very intensity of their passion choked their utterance. Brien having the weaker force to contend with succeeded at length in extricating himself, and with a cry of exultation sprang on Shan, but at the instant his grandmother's voice uttered his name in tones of piteous entreaty, and her feeble arms were thrown around his neck, while her palsy-shaken head sank helplessly on his shoulder. Unluckily, it was just at that moment that Shan, doubly enraged by being so long kept back, and putting forth all his great strength, managed to fling back Yeaman's arm, and in his blind fury overlooking the presence of More, aimed a heavy blow at Brien with his clenched first. A loud cry burst from the lookers-on; a shriek from Brien Kincely, a low, deep groan from the old woman, her head all at once ceased to shake, and she lay motionless in her grandson's arms.

"Mother of God! he has killed her!" cried Brien in a tone of piercing anguish; "ah! you villain, I knew it was in you!"

"Bring her to the air!" cried some of the women, and a passage was instantly opened. Shan, now trembling like an aspen, and pale as death, rushed forward to assist Brien, but the latter pushed him roughly away, telling him all he could do now was to keep out of his sight—and ask God's pardon for his sin—"and och! och!" he added, "amn't I as much to blame as he is!—oh! Maureen! Maureen! look at poor granny!"

Maureen had just then made her way into the crowd, and the sight of her brought a torrent of tears from the young man's eyes. Without waiting to ask a question, the girl bent down over the prostrate body of the old woman, and laid her hand on her heart, then threw back her cap, and placed her ear close to her mouth, Brien watching her with agonizing interest. With a heavy sigh Maureen arose and motioned to those around that there was no breath in the body. Aileen and Polly followed her example with the same success, and Brien seeing from the expression of their faces that there was no hope, said to Yeman and Barney O'Hara in a thrilling whisper: "Help me, boys, to carry her home—oh! Shan! Shan! what have you done?"

"Brien Kincely," said Shan who was now on his knees beside the body, "as I have God to face, I did'nt mean that blow for *her*."

"I know you didn't, Shan! but what's the difference to me? Can you give me back *my mother*—for more than a mother she was to me!"

"Brien, Brien! you'll set me mad," and Shan jumped wildly from the ground, "I tell you I'd give my own life over and over to give her back to you, but where's the use—the deed is done and can't be helped—oh! God forgive me!"

* The usual name given to the fairies in many parts of Ireland. In remote districts any mention of these (supposed) powerful beings was habitually accompanied by some such deprecatory ejaculation as that given above.

Just as the body was raised by the young men, Maureen and Vara holding a hand on either side, Randal bustled in, accompanied by Mr. Fitzstephen, [who had returned some distance on hearing the tumult. Various altercations were by this time going on amongst the men, some taking sides with Brien, some with Shan, and Mr. Fitzstephen had tried in vain the exercise of his magisterial power. The Claddaghmen only laughed at his assumption of authority, and matters were every moment getting worse, especially when More's death became known. Just when Fitzstephen was beginning to think that his own personal safety required a hasty retreat, he met Randal running at full speed to the fatal spot.

"As a magistrate I will accompany you, Randal!" Fitzstephen said.

"Magistrate!—nonsense—begging your honor's pardon—I'm the only magistrate here. Boys," raising his stentorian voice to its highest pitch, "boys! no more of this—let no one strike a blow. Brien Kineely and Shan Driscoll! you will meet at my house to-morrow at the hour of noon. Till then—keep the peace in God's name!" Silence immediately prevailed. "Go two or three of you, boys," said Randal again, "and leave Mr. Fitzstephen at the city-gates. Leave us, sir—you can do no good here—it will take myself to manage this!"

"Weren't my words true, astore?" demanded Aileen of her ancient friend as they followed the mournful procession that was moving towards Kineely's house. "See what the strangers brought to us this time!"

"Oh! blessed mother! but you spoke the black and the sorowful truth, Aileen!—I suppose it's what we'll be washing poor More and laying her out before the night's much older."

But whatever strange notion had got into Vara's head, she would not suffer a living soul to remain in the house with the corpse but herself, Maureen and Brien. "Go home every mother's soul of you," said she, speaking from the door to the anxiously expecting multitude, "Maureen and me can do all that's to be done the night, and you'll have time enough after to wake her decently. Leave the poor boy this one night to cry her as he'd wish. Randal, my man! be off home and teem the potatoes as fast as you can—I'm sure they're not *worth* teeming by this time. Get the boys in *at once*—do you hear?—the sooner every body's in their bed it will be all the better, for the night is wearing late. And Randal!—see to that unfortunate boy Shan Driscoll—but I see his mother has got round him—there she's taking him home. God help him this night, for he's more of a pity than even this poor fellow here!" laying her hand tenderly on the young man's arm.

There was much grumbling and dissatisfaction on the part of the crowd, but Vara's tone was so authoritative, and the fear of her tongue was so deeply impressed on the minds of all, that no one dared openly protest against her monopoly of the last duties to the dead. Even Randal, arbitrary as his own power usually was, did not, at least on this occasion, show any inclination to dispute the supremacy with his sturdy mother-in-law, but, on the contrary, was himself the first to do her bidding.

So the crowd at last dispersed, the bonfires died neglected through the so lately joyous streets, and two houses, at least, were left to loneliness and sorrow. Shame and remorse were gnawing the heart of Shan Driscoll, and only that one or two of the neighbors insisted on remaining with him and his mother, their night would have been still more dreary than that of the three lonely watchers who spent the long night-hours by the bed of death.

(To be continued.)

PROTEST OF THE CATHOLICS OF THE MAURITIUS.

[*From the Dublin Tablet.*]

The following is a copy of a protest forwarded by the Catholic population of the Mauritius to Queen Victoria. The inhabitants of the Mauritius, a French island which came by capitulation to the British crown in 1811, were guaranteed by that capitulation the preservation of their language and of their religion. We have given already in the *Tablet* long ago the complaints of the people of the Mauritius, a French and a Catholic island under British rule, on the flagrant violation of the stipulation which secured to them the use of their own language in public proceedings in courts of justice. They are now obliged to defend their last-remaining right, their religion. In this French and Catholic island, with a Catholic population of about 100,000 souls (the official census in 1851 fixed it at 93,561), there are one Catholic Bishop and fourteen Priests. In this French and Catholic island, with a Church of England population of 904 souls, there are one Protestant Bishop and three Chaplains. The stipends of the Bishops and Clergy are paid by the colony. It is the money of the colonists which is voted for the purpose. But while the emoluments of the Catholic Bishops and Priests amount to £2,750 per annum, the emoluments of the Protestant Bishop and his Chaplains amount to £1,951 per annum. Thus every member of the Church of England costs the colony £2 3s. 2d. per annum, and every Catholic costs the colony nine-pence per annum! There is one Protestant Minister to every 226 Protestants. There is one Catholic Ecclesiastic to every 6,238 Catholics! Yet the Mauritius is a French and a Catholic island.

The protest was placed in the hands of the Governor on the 10th of September last, who promised to forward it without delay. Here it is:

"We, the undersigned inhabitants of the isle called Mauritius, who profess the Roman Catholic religion, beg to state that we suffer no little inconvenience from the numerical insufficiency of the Clergymen in the several parishes in our island.

"The population of the Mauritius in 1851 amounted to 93,561 (according to the governmental census), of whom 34,000 reside at Port Louis, and the remainder are scattered through the rural districts. The population, since this census was taken, has increased, according to his Lordship the Bishop of Port Louis, to 100,000, and is possibly this moment even greater. But the undersigned are satisfied with a statistical estimate which will not be disputed. The number of Clergymen assigned by your Majesty's government to 93,000 souls amounts (in addition to our Bishop) to fourteen, the whole of whose emoluments never exceed £2,750 per annum. These Clergymen are not sufficient in number (as is perfectly obvious) to the wants of the community. To take a comparison from our own island, we beg leave to state that the Protestant community, amounting to merely 904 individuals, has a Bishop and three Chaplains, having salaries which amount in the aggregate to £1,951. Thus there is a Minister for 226 Protestants, of whom every individual costs the colony £2 3s. 2d. for his religious worship, while there is only one Priest to 6,238 Catholics, of whom every individual costs the colony only ninepence for his religious worship. We have been informed that the Secretary of State for the Colonies, at the repeated solicitations of his Lordship the Bishop of Port Louis, has assigned one Priest to four thousand Catholics. However insufficient for the spiritual wants of the Catholic inhabitants this slight increase in the number of their Priesthood may be, we should hail the measure with unfeigned satisfaction did not restrictions accompany the concession which annul its effects. According to a restriction, which we regret, our Priests are to be British subjects, or men of English descent, and private individuals must contribute to their subsistence.

"Knowing your Majesty's impartiality and justice, these measures are attributed by us to an imperfect knowledge of the state and customs of our colony. Such measures would be natural were the Catholic population English in origin and language. But though devoted to the English crown, the majority are unacquainted with the English tongue. A few Catholics in the upper ranks of Creole society may speak English, but French is the exclusive language of private life. Your petitioners do not hesitate to affirm that the inferior classes are (with extremely rare exceptions) completely ignorant of the official idiom. But is it not amongst these very classes that it is most necessary to diffuse a knowledge of religion and morality? Should we not sow the Divine seed in this uncultivated soil with the greatest diligence? But when the language of the flock is unknown to the preacher, how can the instructions of the Priest be understood by the people, or can we expect them to bear fruit when their teacher is only imperfectly acquainted with their dialect? A single fact will sufficiently establish the assertions of your petitioners: The Protestant Bishop himself finds it necessary, in order to be understood by his audience, to preach in the French language. It gratifies us to acknowledge the eminent virtues of our present Priests, and the valuable services they have rendered to Mauritian society, though they are, for the most part, of Irish or English origin. But such has been the serious nature of their difficulties that it would be almost impossible to augment their number, or replace them by their compatriots. The Word of God, in order to be received with due respect, must be preached under certain appropriate conditions. But these conditions cannot exist if such restrictions be imposed as are suggested by the Right Hon. the Secretary for the Colonies.

"Priests who are perfect masters of the French tongue are essentially necessary in the Mauritius. But such Priests can only be recruited in France and Belgium. In order to the naturalization of French Priests as British subjects, they must take an oath which jars with their conscience and clashes with the duties of their profession, and accordingly very few become naturalized. On a recent occasion, however, the local government consented to modify this oath in so far as it clashes with the conscience, principles, and duties of a Catholic Priest. Your petitioners hope that the sanction of your Majesty's government will be accorded to this modification, and it will, they trust, in all future cases become the prescribed rule.

"As Ministers of foreign origin are employed by the Protestants in this island, your petitioners expect that no exception will be made to Priests whose origin is foreign.

"That the people of the Mauritius are unacquainted with the English language is a fact which has been acknowledged by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, when, in a despatch to Sir James M. Higginson, (9th August, 1856,) your Majesty permits this people to use the language which they know best in communicating with the authorities. Hence your petitioners consider themselves warranted in concluding that their request cannot possibly be refused. Intercourse can never be so intimate and frequent between rulers and subjects as between Priests and people, and your Majesty's government will not demand from the last what you do not expect from the former.

"With reference to the payment of the new Ecclesiastics by private individuals, your petitioners beg leave respectfully to state that, as the majority of the islanders profess the Catholic religion, the money at present in the colonial treasury has been levied in the shape of taxes and duties from them. They should not be required, in addition to their contributions to the treasury, to contribute to the subsistence of the new Ecclesiastics, especially as from the financial prosperity which the colony enjoys the treasury is well able to pay those additional Clergymen. In certain parishes the inhabitants are poor, and cannot pay a Clergyman. But such Catholics should not, on account of their poverty, be deprived of the consolations of their religion. In addition, your petitioners beg leave to state their persuasion that the principles which guide your Majesty's government are favorable to the removal of all such obstacles as might impede the free development of their religion. The morality which springs from the pure sources of religion is the safeguard of monarchies; and the submission and respect required from its adepts by the Catholic religion in particular is known to your Majesty. The severe vigilance with which Catholicity guards morality, its efficacious control over conscience, and the order and peace which its salutary influence produces, are well known and generally acknowledged.

"We cannot conclude this long exposition of our grievances without asking your Majesty to assist our unfortunate brethren of the Sechelle Islands. During many years 6,000 Catholics have been destitute of spiritual succor in those isles. Were it not for the casual visit of a passing Missioner, those desolate islanders must live and die without the instruction or consolations of religion. According to the census of 1851, the number of islanders baptized (in a population of 8,000) was only 3,317. The unbaptized remainder were members of Catholic families.

"The government has provided the Protestants, though very few in number, with a resident Clergyman, while, owing to the absence of Priests, the Catholics live in the most profound ignorance of the most elementary principles of their religion.

"To sum up the demands comprised in this petition, the undersigned implore your Majesty—

"1st. To increase the number of Priests in the various parishes of this island in the proportion of at least one Priest to two thousand laymen.

"2nd. To cause the colonial treasury to pay the whole of the expenses occasioned by this numerical increase in the Priesthood.

"3rd. That Priests thoroughly acquainted with the language most used in this colony be selected as Pastors for the colonists, and that, with the exception of their head, national distinctions be set aside in such their selection.

"And the undersigned will, in conformity with their duty, always pray for your Majesty."

(The signatures follow.)

THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.

ANCIENT BOATS AND PADDLES.

Until within the last few weeks, the Royal Irish Academy did not possess a specimen of an ancient Irish boat, although several have been discovered of recent years both in the excavations made by the Board of Works and in drainages undertaken by individuals. Little attention has been paid to the subject of the early naval architecture of this country. So far as we yet know, two kinds of boats appear to have been in use in very early times in the British Isles—the canoe and the curragh—the one formed out of a single piece of wood, the other composed of wickerwork, covered with hide. No ancient specimen of the curragh could, however, have come down to modern times. The single piece canoe is generally formed of oak, and may be divided into three varieties, viz.: a small trough-shaped one, square at the ends, from eight to twelve feet long, round at the bottom, and having projecting handles at either extremity, apparently for the purpose of transporting it from place to place. (An example of this form of canoe, found in the county of Monaghan, is figured in Shirley's "Account of the Territory of Farney.") Such a boat could be used either in fishing or as a means of transport upon the inland lakes and rivers. This, in common with the two other varieties, is very shallow, so that those who used it must have sat flat upon the bottom, and progressed themselves by means of light paddles—probably one used in either hand; this is further confirmed by the total absence of all appearance of rowlocks. The second variety generally averages 20 feet in length, and about two in breadth, is flat-bottomed, round at the prow, and nearly square at the stern. In a specimen of this description of boat, deposited in the Royal Dublin Society, the structure is strengthened by three portions of in-timber, resembling knees, each two inches thick and four broad, carved out of the original piece, two near the stem and one at the stern. This very ancient boat measures twenty feet in length, and two and a-half feet broad in the middle; the depth of the interior of the side being eleven inches. The stem is round and turned up, and the stern was formed of a separate piece let into a groove two inches wide, and within a few inches of the extremity of the vessel. When found, the stern-piece was caulked with bark, and the whole canoe was much more perfect than it is at present. It was found in a bog at Cahore, on the coast of Wexford, by John George, Esq., who presented it to the Royal Dublin Society. The bog or marsh in which it was found extends for about four miles between the chain of high sandbanks on the shore and the upland country, but was liable to inundations of both sea and fresh water. In forming a canal to drain the marsh, this boat was discovered twelve feet below the surface, and with it a small bewel for bailing, and also two rollers, apparently for getting the canoe to the sea. The oak tree from which this boat was carved must have been at least four feet across, and from thirty to forty feet long in the stem. (The author is indebted to Mr. George, on whose property it was discovered, for a lengthened description of this boat. From long exposure to the atmosphere it has split in several places, and considerably altered in form since it was first taken up. It should be known that all wooden vessels found in bogs or other moist places alter very much, and are apt to split on becoming dry; they should, therefore, be hooped or corded immediately, so as to preserve as much as possible of the original form when dry.)

The third variety of ancient Irish canoe is sharp at both ends. It is lighter, much narrower, and also thinner than the foregoing. It is 21 feet 3 inches long, 12 inches broad, and 8 deep on the inside. It has three knees, or raised ledges, cut out of the original block of oak, which may have been originally much higher; they do not appear to have been used as seats, for which they were quite too narrow; if they served any other use beside strengthening the sides, it was for those who paddled the canoe to place either the back or feet against. This boat is quite flat at the bottom.

A single piece canoe has been discovered either upon or in the vicinity of all the crannoges which have been carefully examined. They have also been found in bogs, and in the beds of rivers, as the Boyne, the Brosna, and the Bann, &c. Ware says that single-piece canoes were in use on some rivers in Ireland in his time. The curragh or coracle is still employed; upon the Boyne it is formed of wicker work, covered with hide; and in Aran the framework is formed of light timber, fastened together with great ingenuity, and covered with canvas.—*Mr. Wilde's catalogue of the stone, earthen and vegetable materials in the museum of the Royal Irish Academy.*

PUBLIC OPINION IN IRELAND.

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The year just opened dawns, we are happy to say, upon a wondrous awakening of the public spirit of Ireland. When the Indian revolution first startled the world, there was the most imminent danger of the English journals succeeding in blinding the people of Ireland so far as to induce them to sympathize with the cause of filibusterism in India. But for the conduct of the National Press in that trying moment, Ireland would have been disgraced before the world by being identified with the plunderers and torturers of India—the butchers of Delhi, who slaughtered "all the city people found within the walls." We, and a few able cotemporaries, threw ourselves forward to oppose the vile scheme and save the Irish people from this foul stain. The world is now aware how fierce and bitter was the contest we had to wage; never in the warfare of public life were men assailed with such savage ferocity as we were in that crisis. But we knew that if we resolutely "held the gap" and did not flinch, the country would soon be at our back, when we could turn the tide upon our maligners. At the first, in that hard hour, we found but two or three journals at our side—Wexford—that never flinched from a foe—nobly represented by the *People*, stood mantully forward. The *Kilkenny Journal*, an organ of which, under its present management, the South of Ireland may justly be proud; the *Dundalk Democrat*, of course, that tried and fearless member of the national vanguard; while the *Galway Mercury* almost wiped out its shame in supporting the notorious Clarendon tool, Redington, by its matchless fire and vigor in this cause. The rest of the Irish journals were not against us, but the fury of our assailants awed them for a moment. But one by one they dropped in, and did not strike the less boldly when they did; in a short time the whole island, with an unanimity rarely witnessed, worshipped God's justice in the fearful chastisement of the invaders of India. When to this was added the attack upon the Archbishop of Dublin, and the rancorous prosecution of the Mayo Priests, it is scarcely to be wondered that, as the Old Year drew to a close, men felt more and more that the only hope of Ireland was from the fears of England, and that nothing was to be expected from the "liberality," of a "government always hostile to Catholicity." Barriers of disunion seemed to fade away, and despondency gave way to spirit and determination, and once more the revival of thoroughly *Irish* opinion began to show itself. —*Nation.*

M. Charles Legrange, the well-known Red Republican, has just died at the Hague, after a long and painful illness.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS

OF

O'CONNELL.

BY WILLIAM J. O'N. DAUNT, ESQ.,

OF KILCASCAN, COUNTY CORK.

CHAPTER XXXV.

Publication of O'Connell's Book on Ireland—Reviews of it—Repeal in the Dublin Corporation—Increase of the Popular Fervor—PACATA HIBERNIA—Count Maceroni—Discussion upon Infidelity.

On the 1st of February O'Connell published the first volume of "IRELAND, NATIVE AND SAXON." Some days elapsed before the Tory press noticed the appearance of this work. He was at first afraid that they would not abuse him, and accounted for their silence by saying, "I dare say they think it just as well not to ring the bell upon my book—it hits them too hard." At length the Dublin *Warder* attacked the work in a ludicrous article, remarkable for impotent rage. The London *Spectator* assailed it briskly, and the criticism of the *Spectator* was copied by the Dublin *Mail*. Other Tory papers joined the cry, and O'Connell exultingly exclaimed, "I told you that I never hit the scoundrel's right in the face until now." One journal (the *Times*, I think) said, that the book combined the most drivelling intellectual imbecility with the most diabolical wickedness—so angry were the critics at being reminded of the iniquities of their forefathers!

Early in February he gave notice that on Tuesday, the 21st, he would introduce the question of Repeal into the Dublin Corporation. Shortly prior to that day, he suddenly announced that he would postpone his motion for a week. The Tory members of the Corporation complained of being unfairly treated. Alderman Butt declared that he had remained in town, at much personal inconvenience, in order to oppose the motion, and strongly remonstrated against the postponement. [O'Connell, however, was inexorable; whereupon there was a sort of growling triumph amongst the opposite party, who said that he only manœuvred to get Butt out of town, from a well-grounded fear of discussing the merits of Repeal with so able an opponent.

"I know not," said O'Connell to me, "whether it is exactly fair to play off a *ruse* in a grave political matter like this, but I find my postponement of the debate has produced exactly the results I anticipated. Had I brought forward the question on the day originally fixed for it, the discussion would have passed off as a matter of course, without exciting half the interest it will now create. But, by postponing it, the public mind will get an additional fillip; the anti-Repealers will say I am shrinking from Butt, and the Repealers will say I'm not a bit afraid of him; people on both sides will be set talking about the matter, and thus the public curiosity will be wound up to a point of intensity when the great day arrives. That is precisely what I want, to give additional *eclat* to the discomfiture I intend for Butt and his brethren."

The impulse given to Repeal throughout the kingdom appeared in our augmented receipts at the National Association. The Repeal rent for the week next after the debate was £259. The rent for the following week was £366. The Association was now out of debt; and we had funds for the erection of the new apartment, which was immediately commenced, upon a scale calculated to accommodate 5,000 persons. O'Connell said it would make a capital temporary House of Commons after the Repeal, while the old House in College Green was undergoing the necessary alterations. "And as for a House of Lords, *pro tem.*," added he, "why, we're only to hang the walls of the present room upstairs with crimson velvet and gold lace, and fit it up with mahogany benches for a hundred peers or so, and it will suit admirably, till our old quarters in College Green are quite ready for the reception of both houses."

On the 16th of March a numerous meeting of our weekly committee assembled at the Corn Exchange. O'Connell, taking up Carew's "Pacata Hibernia," opened the book at the following passage of a letter from the Lord Deputy to the English Privy Council:

"As for Sir Finian O'Drischall and the Irish in these parts, they are become so well divided amongst one another, and are fallen to preying and killing one another in such a manner, as we are of opinion will greatly avail to the quieting of these parts."

Having read it aloud, he exclaimed, "How thoroughly characteristic of the English spirit towards Ireland at all times! How truly does Carew speak the Tory feeling of the present day!"

In the course of the day, some one casually mentioned a Count Maceroni, who was spoken of as a scientific Neapolitan, author of a paper detailing an experiment he had made in the art of flying.

"I dined once in the fellow's company," said O'Connell. "O'Meara asked me to meet him, but said, 'I don't like to bring you together, for the fellow is a rampant infidel, and such an enthusiast in his infidelity, that he always blurts out something offensive.' 'I don't care,' said I, 'ask him—I may do him some good.' So O'Meara asked Maceroni to dine, but stipulated that he should not give vent to any of his infidel notions. He was quiet enough for ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, but he then slapped off some jeers at Christianity. I looked up at him, and said, 'Count Maceroni, I am now enjoying an excellent dinner, and do not wish to be disturbed; if, however, you choose to resume this subject when we have dined, I shall be ready to meet you upon it.' The count said no more until we went to the drawing-room, and then he renewed his attacks on Christianity.' I said, 'Do you believe in Julius Cæsar?' 'I do,' answered he. 'Do you believe in Caligula?' 'I do,' 'And yet you will *not* believe in Jesus Christ, although, looking at the matter as a merely historical question, the witnesses for Christianity are more numerous and unimpeachable than those for any more historical fact whatsoever?' I very soon forced him to confess the *historical fact* of Christianity; and I then challenged him to show on what reasonable grounds he could discredit the witnesses of our Saviour's death, his resurrection, and, in short, the whole doctrines he came on earth to announce? For these witnesses were eminently trustworthy, as being in the highest degree disinterested. They had nothing of a temporal nature to gain for their evidence. No honor, no rank, no riches, no luxuries; on the contrary, lives of toil, persecution, and affliction, and they finally died the death of martyrs to seal the truth of their narratives. Could any rational man doubt such witnesses as these? Yet such were the witnesses of Christianity. When the *historical fact* was once admitted, the divine character of the Christian religion must inevitably be received upon the self-same evidence. I promise you I never had a greater triumph than I enjoyed over my poor count. How I used to hurrah! whenever I drove him to confess the absurdity of some infidel cavil or other! I actually extorted an acknowledgment from him that he had nothing to urge against my reasons, and I sent him home the most unhappy and terrified wretch breathing, lest after all his vaunting there should really be a devil!

"The poor blockhead was an aide-de-camp of Murat's."

(To be continued.)

ALARMING MILITARY EMEUTES IN DUBLIN.

During the past three nights (says the *Freeman's Journal*) the entire of the western end of the city, at both sides of the river, has been kept in a state of excitement and terror by bands of soldiery belonging to the several regiments now in garrison, who seem to have thrown off all restraint, and to be totally indifferent to the laws of military discipline. Since Christmas night the public thoroughfares in the neighborhood of the Royal Barracks have been the scene of the most desperate encounters between soldiers of the Grenadier Guards and of the 30th and 55th Regiments. These disgraceful scenes commenced in a public house in Queen street, where the men had been drinking, and it seems that some offensive expressions were used by some of the Guards towards the men of the 30th, when a general *melee* ensued, the combatants fighting with their cross-belts. After a long encounter, and after some terrible wounds had been inflicted on both sides, the Guards, though superior in numbers, were beaten out into the street, amid shouts of victory from the 30th and 55th, who, after the expulsion of their grenadier opponents, went back and kept possession of the public house. In the meantime, the Guards, having been reinforced by soldiers of their own regiment and of the Shropshire Militia, went back to the house and renewed the combat. Another desperate fight with cross-belts, tables and chairs, pints and tumblers took place, and the Guards had again to retreat, closely followed by the 30th and 55th. The fight was then resumed on the quays, and ended in the Guards retreating, some of them leaving their shakos behind, which were paraded by the successful party as trophies of victory. Stones were thrown in all directions, and the glass in several windows was broken. At this time a picket of the 30th Regiment arrived, and for a time put an end to the quarrel. The rioters moved on, and while passing threw stones and smashed several windows in Silver street and Flood street. A strong detachment of the Grenadier Guards and of the 30th Regiment, under the command of General Gascoigne, were drawn up in West Liffey street, who succeeded in getting all the refractory soldiers into barracks at about half-past nine o'clock. On Saturday evening a picket of the Grenadier Guards, followed by a number of other soldiers of the same regiment, issued out of the Royal Barracks, and proceeded down Pembroke quay and Arran quay, and as they went along, shouting and hallooing, they met six privates of the 30th, and gave them a very rough handling. The six contrived to make off, hotly pursued by the Guards, and one of the 30th, being rather hard pressed, took shelter in the china-ware shop of Mr. Clarke, Queen street, into which place they followed him, smashing all before them, and having caught the fugitive they beat him most unmercifully. We understand that the bad feeling existing between the soldiers of the Guards and the 30th and 55th Regiments was made apparent yesterday in the Royal Barracks by several acts of riot and insubordination, and we could learn that to such a height was the violence of the soldiers carried, that the Commander of the Forces had to be sent for, and that he had to leave the Chapel Royal, where he was attending service, and proceeded to the barracks for the purpose of directing such measures to be taken as would restore order and discipline amongst the troops. Notwithstanding the precautions taken, some of the soldiers of the 30th and 55th Regiments were even more riotous and disorderly last night than on the two previous nights. They proceeded along Arran quay, at about seven o'clock, followed by a crowd of idlers. The soldiers kept shouting out for the Guards or the Militia to come and meet them, and, as they moved along the line of quays, they threw stones and broke several windows. The soldiers went over to the south side of the water in search of Guardsmen, and, failing to come in contact with any, went in a body to Chancery lane police station with the avowed purpose of releasing any prisoners that might be confined there. Inspector Fitzpatrick, a policeman on reserve duty, and one prisoner who was sitting by the fire, were the only persons in the station. Inspector Fitzpatrick, when he saw them coming, armed himself with a sword, and gave one to the policeman, and another to the prisoner, and by threatening to cut the first man down who should atttempt to force his way into the station house, he succeeded in keeping the soldiers at bay until a party of police came to his assistance. About eight o'clock the crowds dispersed, and the soldiers returned to their barracks.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH, MEMPHIS, TENN.

[*From the Eagle and Enquirer.*]

The new Catholic Church on Adams street, now nearly completed, presents a quite imposing aspect. We are enabled to present a description, and some artistic details, which may not prove uninteresting:

The architecture is Gothic, in the style of the thirteenth century, and the plan cruciform. The walls are of brick, laid in cement from the foundation to three feet above the surface and grouted to the top. They are supported by solid buttresses at all the piers and angles, and finished with stone off-sets. The facade consists of two octagonal towers—one at each flank, rising to the height of a hundred feet; a large window, 32 feet high by 10 feet wide, with rich mullions branching off into figured tracery; buttresses dividing the space between towers and window, and terminating above in ornamental pinnacles; a course of tabernacle work, with niches above the window extending in a horizontal line, surmounted by a large cross, completes the front view of the edifice. The entire building is rough-cast with cement, and blocked off to represent stone. This coating of cement is not, however, finished, as the design is to paint and sand it. The towers are constructed so as to receive spires, which will give them an elevation of 170 feet. The buttresses and parapets on the towers and walls are to be finished with decorated pinnacles.

Passing into the interior of the Church, we find its several parts to be the nave, aisles, transepts, and chancel. Dividing the nave, aisles and transepts, are two rows of sixteen columns of the Cluster pattern, with capitals decorated with rich and graceful foliage, and from these spring lofty moulded arches, extending to the nave and to the aisles, and intersecting with numerous arches diverging at different angles from shafts and corbals, and all meeting in the pointed arches at the top, form the fine vaulted groined roof, covered at all points of intersection with bosses and rosettes of varied and beautiful designs, and among others we noticed the native plant of the South, the Magnolia, arranged into a rich boss with the blossom full blown, the bud and fine leaves. At the dividing of the transepts and at two other intersections in the ceiling of the nave are three splendid pendants in stucco, which serve the double purpose of ornament and ventilation, the ceiling above being open.

The chancel is divided off from the nave by jambs of clustered columns, drop ceiling and arches, having the intervening space between the nave and chancel arches filled with richly figured tracery. The walls and arcades are neatly jointed and painted in imitation of light colored brown stone, while all the arched ceiling is tinted in warm buff color, which affords a very beautiful and pleasing contrast with the delicate white of the groining ribs, bosses and perpendicular work. The groining of the chancel ceiling is in the form of a canopy tinted with azure and studded with gilt stars. But the centre point of vision throughout the whole Church is the great chancel window which is truly magnificent. It is emblazoned with stained glass of brilliant colors representing various religious emblems and devices. The centre bay is filled with nearly life-size figures of Jesus and the Virgin.

The terms which we employ in this description are necessarily technical, but yet we think they cannot fail to convey an idea of the elaborate and beautiful work. To be fully understood it should be seen. The whole interior will at once engage the eye with its symmetry of proportion, airy grace, pleasing tints and harmonious ornamentation.

The architect is Mr. Wm. Keely, of Louisville, Kentucky. The masonry was done by J. Saffarnans & Co., and the plastering and stucco work by D. Crowley & Co., of Memphis.

The Church was dedicated to Divine service on Sunday, the 17th inst., by the Bishop of the diocese, Dr. Miles, of Nashville. Bishop Spalding, of Louisville, preached the dedicatory sermon.

SAVED HIS GOLD.—The stage-coach which runs between Nice and Marseilles was stopped recently by four men armed with muskets. They first summoned the guard to deliver up two sacks of silver, which they knew were loaded on the top of the coach. One of the gang then approached the coach door, and in very polite terms assured the passengers that they need feel no alarm, as his comrades would be satisfied with carrying off the silver. The guard, being overpowered, yielded, and the robbers fled with the treasure, leaving the passengers, one of whom had 8,000 francs in gold with him, delighted at their fortunate escape.

EULOGIES ON THE LATE SENATOR RUSK, OF TEXAS.

Gen. Houston of Texas, announced the death of Senator Rusk, his late colleague, and stated that the deceased was born in Pendleton, South Carolina, and descended from an Irish patriot, who immigrated to this country in consequence of the troubles of 1791. He traced the history of his life, and feelingly alluded to his eminent services in the Texas revolution and the various offices filled by that gallant gentleman, who was not less distinguished for his modesty of character than he was for heroism and practical genius. He stood conspicuous in everything that was good and great, and his death could not but be regretted as a national calamity.

Mr. Collamer, of Vt., remarked that it had been his lot to be placed at the head of the Post Office Department, at a time when there was a majority in each House in opposition to the President and his cabinet. It was under such circumstances that he made the acquaintance of Senator Rusk, who was Chairman of the Post Office Committee in the Senate. He was led not only to cherish high respect for the deceased, but to feel a deep confidence in and friendship toward him.

Mr. Gwin, of Cal., followed, saying that Rusk more nearly resembled the great patriot of England, John Hampden, than any man he ever knew.

Mr. Seward, of N. Y., said that he was not Mr. Rusk's kinsman, nor neighbor, nor even his political associate. He was, nevertheless, attached to him by bonds as strong as the charity that consecrates even those relations. They were peculiar bonds. He was his captive and his adversary, overpowered and conquered by his generosity in his first encounter with him here in this field of sectional strife, released on parole, a prisoner at large, but devoted to him by gratitude for the whole period of his life. In that character he followed his hearse, which was bearing him away from his sight. During the Senator's eloquent remarks he said: "Farewell, noble patriot—heroic soldier—faithful statesman—generous friend; loved by no means the least, although among the last of friends secure."

The usual resolutions of respect were adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

THE NEW REPORTERS' GALLERY IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following is a correct list of the newspapers, together with their correspondents, who have been supplied by the Speaker with desks in the Reporters' Gallery, in the new Representative Hall at Washington:

Robt. Carter	*New York Tribune.*
J. L. Chester	*Philadelphia Inquirer.*
G. Baily	*National Era.*
E. G. Dill	*Washington Union.*
A. S. Marsh	*National Intelligencer*
J. P. Heiss	*Washington States.*
Ben. Perley Poore	*Boston Journal.*
L. A. Gobright	*Associated Press.*
W. D. Wallach	*Washington Star.*
S. T. Williams	*Washington Globe.*
Geo. M. Weston	*Washington Republic.*
Geo. N. Chase	*Weldon (N. C.) Patriot.*
E. K. Olmstead	*Albany Atlas and Argus.*
F. E. Cross	*Cincinnati Enquirer.*
F. S. Fiske	*New York Evening Post.*
J. C. Harvey	*Philadelphia N. American.*
F. Walker	*Philadelphia News.*
Ed. Harte	*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*
J. L. Elliott	*New York Observer.*
Wm. Young	*Boston Herald.*
R. W. Hughes	*Richmond Enquirer.*
S. P. Hanscom	*Boston Bee.*
E. Harriman	*Richmond Whig.*
J. N. McRae	*Baton Rouge Advocate.*
C. H. Upton	*State Gazette, N. J.*
Thomas Fitnam	NEW YORK TABLET.
E. Kingman	*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*
E. A. Pollard	*Richmond South.*
W. B. Lipes	*Pennsylvanian.*
S. P. Santmeyer	*Ohio Advocate.*
W. W. Shore	*American Democrat.*
J. W. Jones	*Ohio State Journal.*
A. B. Johnson	*Boston Traveller.*
C. H. Ray	*Chicago Tribune.*
Robert McCabe	*Burlington (Iowa) Hawkeye.*
J. Bigler	*Worcester Spy.*
John Martin	*Porter's Spirit of the Times.*
J. Hunter	*London (England) Star.*
William Thompson	*Washington News.*
P. L. Foy	*Missouri Democrat*
W. D. Parsons	*New York News.*
R. B. Foster	*Boston Post.*
Fr. Schmidt	*Table-Rock Sentinel, O. T.*
J. S. Robinson	*Virginia Republican.*
J. H. Heiss	*Columbia Times.*

EMBARRASSMENTS OF THE ENGLISH IN INDIA.—It seems from the latest news from the seat of war in India that the re-conquest of that country is not as yet a fact accomplished. If we are to credit the comments which are made by competent authority on the obscure telegrams from Lucknow, Sir Colin Campbell must be in an embarrassing position. From a description of the city of Lucknow, the reader can readily understand how the several detachments under the command respectively of Inglis, Outram, and Havelock, and, lastly, the army under Sir Colin Campbell, may have found it easier to get into Lucknow than to get out of it. The Residency, which has been occupied throughout the struggle by the English troops, is strong enough to resist attack; but it is surrounded by a large scattered city, full of very large buildings easily turned into forts. Each time the British troops outside have relieved the garrison in the Residency, they have run the gauntlet of these improvised forts, and have only achieved their purpose at an immense loss of life. The city and palaces are said to be held by a hundred thousand Sepoys, mostly Oude men, able-bodied, brave, and in a high state of military discipline.—*Harper's Weekly.*

LATEST IRISH NEWS.

Antrim.

On Christmas Day a number of young men in Belfast went out with firearms in their possession, and commenced firing shots in different parts of the town, which had been a usual practice on that day, but unfortunately they had forgotten that at present Belfast is under proclamation, and that by carrying firearms, powder, &c., they subject themselves to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding two years. The constabulary and local police made several arrests during the day, and the persons so arrested appeared to answer the charge entered against them. W. S. Tracy, Esq., R.M., and J. Clarke, Esq., J.P., presided. The names of those arrested were called over, and the following persons appeared: John Bullagh, John M'Kenna, Andrew M'Cullogh, John Ogle, John Spence, Jackson Graham, John Donnelly, Robert Cochran, James Riddel, Robert Douglas, James M'Birnie, John Quin, Silvester Derlin, Wm. John Carnaghan, Robert Gregg, Patrick Dever, and George M'Mullen. The constables who arrested the defendants were examined; and all deposed to having found the defendants carrying arms. The solicitors were about to address the court for their clients, but Mr. Tracy stated that the Act of Parliament left him no power to deal with the matter. It had been positively proved that the defendants were found carrying arms within the proclaimed district, and the bench could only send the cases for trial to the quarter sessions, which they had decided upon doing. The defendants gave bail themselves in £10 and two securities in £5 each to appear at the next quarter sessions to take their trial before the assistant barrister. A few evenings after rather an amusing case, produced by the working of the proclamation, occurred. A young man, named Tompson, was conveying three guns from the Theatre Royal to a pawn office, from which they had been borrowed to use on the stage in a play, and being met by one of the local police, Thompson was arrested and brought up, when it is likely he will also be sent for trial.

The members of the medical and legal professions, as shown by the "Belfast Directory," have increased within the last five and twenty years, in that town, in double the ratio of the increase of the population. We are not aware that during the period named, our citizens have become either more unhealthy or more litigious than formerly; in which case both of those "learned orders" must be somewhat in excess of the demand for their services in this quarter.—*Banner of Ulster.*

A remarkable proof of the almost unparalleled mildness in temperature of the present season was furnished to us, last week, by an inspection of two bunches of the common wild primrose—"pale eyed daughter of the unopened year"—just about to burst into bloom. These floral curiosities were raised from a hedge row bank having a southern aspect near the Forth River, about a mile and a half from Belfast.—*Ibid.*

A few linen bleachers in the North who had been under the necessity of running their machinery for only half-time almost since the commencement of the "panic," have given notice to their workers that their employment will be increased to three quarter time about the beginning of the ensuing month.—*Belfast paper.*

The amount of duty paid at the Belfast Custom house for the week ending December 26, was £4,0442 s., against £10,330 3s. 5d. the previous week, and £5,743 5s. 6d. the corresponding period of last year.

Clare.

The spirited people of O'Callaghan's Mills and Kilkishen, county Clare, presented their parish priest, the reverend, patriotic, and indefatigable Father Quaid, the unswerving advocate of tenant justice, with the munificent sum of £110 as their Christmas offering.—*Munster News.*

Cork.

The new Mayor of Cork, Mr. Dan Donegan, has inaugurated his year of office by an act of generosity as graceful as it was benevolent. All the pauper debtors confined in the jail were released from their confinement through his instrumentality, he having paid the debts for which they were detained. The Mayor has also taken steps for the preservation of the good order of the city by night, which have been already attended with considerable success; and we hope soon to be able to record even still more useful results from the measures he has adopted.—*Examiner.*

The members of the Mill street Temperance Society, which embrace many of the respectable shopkeepers of the town and inhabitants of the surrounding neighborhood, assembled in large numbers to hold their periodical *soiree* on Sunday evening last at the Society's rooms. The temperance movement is making rapid progress and daily receiving numerous accessions to its ranks in this part of the country.—*Ibid.*

The demand in the market for beef, says the *Constitution*, and indeed all sorts of provisions, is at present more considerable than was ever known before, so much so that beef rose from 4d. to 6d. per pound. Pieces which could have been purchased at 6d. could, with difficulty, be obtained on Christmas Eve for 8d. to 9d., and pieces that the previous day were readily had for 8d. went up to 11d. and 1s. Prime parts, selling on Wednesday at 10d., on Thursday brought from 15d. to 16d., so great was the demand that the principal butchers in the market were going about from stall to stall buying up what they could obtain from their fellow-dealers. A prize heifer, slaughtered by Mr. Sheehan, was, it may be mentioned, entirely disposed of on Wednesday. At an early hour on Thursday, the market was almost entirely swept of fowl, and for one which the preceding day might be had for 6s. or 7s., at farthest, less than 10s. would not be taken. Of hams and bacon there was a great quantity in the market. On the stall of Mr. Anglin were two of the former of a monster size, weighing no less than 56lbs. each.

The magistrates of the county of Cork now exceed 380, and include six earls, three viscounts, two lords, seven honorables, six baronets, one G.C.B., two knights, five generals in the army, one colonel, eight colonels of militia, two captains R. N., five members of parliament, thirty-eight deputy-lieutenants, eighty majors of militia, three lieutenants R. N., four clergymen, and six stipendiary magistrates.

The amount already contributed to the Cork Reformatory is within a fraction of £1,000. It is really £980. A more successful appeal than that in behalf of this institution was scarcely ever made to a community.

Donegal.

The case of the poor people of Donegal is thus truthfully stated by a correspondent of the *Derry Journal*. He writes: "Numbers of those honest, industrious, and innocent people are undergoing a slow process of starvation; many of them are so nearly naked as to be offensive unless to the eye of charity; beds they have none, and some have not even a roof to shelter them. They have been driven from their holdings by a rent put on for that purpose, a rent that their successors connot pay and will not be asked to pay. One of these northern landlords has placed on a piece of land, valued by the government valuators at £24 2s., a rent of £200! The usual course was to take away the mountain ranges from the tenants, and then double, treble, or quadruple the rents on the arable portion. The proceedings of the Donegal landlords in the collection of rents and taxes were not always legal, though some of those gentlemen are justices of the peace, but they protected themselves by intimidating the tenants and threatening any who should be found collecting money to fee counsel or attorney. A recent petition to parliament in their behalf concluded with a prayer that if no other relief could be afforded, the petitioners, about 300 in number, might be transported to Canada or Australia. We regret to say that in consequence of an informality in the signing of the petition, most of the names having been written down by one person without taking the 'marks' of the parties, the document proved valueless; but it should be again brought forward and in the proper manner. If the House of Commons will not attend to it, the Irish people in Ireland, in America, and in Australia, will not allow it to pass unheeded."

Dublin.

The friends of sobriety amongst the people will be gratified to learn that the good work is progressing well in this city, and no stronger evidence of this can be adduced than the fact that during the holidays, which in former years were made painfully remarkable by the extent of drunkenness, very few persons have been seen intoxicated in the streets. The entire community, especially the working people, have reason to be proud of this, and to congratulate themselves on their freedom from the disgrace which scenes of intemperance and riot entail. To the Very Rev. Dr. Spratt great credit is due for his zealous and unwearied exertions to promote habits of sobriety and order. He has kept alive the movement in Dublin, and still labors to do so. He regularly attends, in conjunction with Mr. James Houghton and other gentlemen, meetings held every Sunday evening in the Temperance Hall, Cuffe-lane, to advocate temperance and administer the pledge. On the evening of Sunday, the 27th ult., upwards of five hundred persons took the pledge at his hands against this vice, and on Monday morning about six hundred more in the school-house, Whitefriar street.

The remains of Judge Jackson were interred at St. Vincent's, Sutton. Long before the time fixed for the departure of the funeral from Sutton House a large number of the nobility, nearly all the judges of the law and equity courts, and gentry from town, and from Howth and the surrounding country, arrived in their private carriages. At half-past ten o'clock the *cortege*, consisting of a hearse and four (on which was placed the coffin), nearly two hundred carriages, and a number of poor persons on foot, to whom the deceased was a liberal benefactor, left his late residence for the place of burial. The funeral service was read by the Rev. Mr. Clarke, after which the remains were placed in the vault which had been prepared for their reception. There seemed to be but one feeling amongst all present on the occasion, that of profound regret.

On Friday (says the *Freeman*) a Mr. Patrick Hughes, a resident of Belfast, and largely engaged in the cattle trade, had gone into a barber's shop in Dublin, and asked the proprietor to shave him. The barber accordingly did his office, and afterwards went, in compliance with Mr. Hughes' instructions, to an apothecary's shop to purchase a little sticking plaster. During his absence, Mr. Hughes seized one of the razors lying by, and inflicted a frightful gash on his throat. Fearing that this attempt would not be fatally effectual, he repeated the desperate act inflicting another wound on his neck. The unhappy sufferer lies in a state of imminent peril and exhaustion. It was stated that he had been drinking to excess some short time since, and had been only recovering from a severe fit of *delirium tremens.*

Fermanagh.

Lord Panmure has presented the town of Enniskillen with a Russian iron gun. The Town Commissioners purpose placing it on one of the bastions of the Forthill.

Galway.

Henry Hart Davis, Esq., son-in-law of John Augustus O'Neill, Esq., late of Bunowen Castle, in the county of Galway, and formerly M.P. for Hull, has been appointed one of the Queen's messengers in connection with the Foreign Diplomatic Service. The salary and allowances amount to about £1,000 per annum.

The deposits for the Athenry and Tuam Railway are being paid in with the utmost promptitude and regularity. All the preliminaries for bringing the bill before parliament next session, have, up to the present, been complied with, and this project may now be looked upon as an accomplished fact.—*Tuam Herald.*

Kerry.

The Killarney Board of Guardians have resolved to establish a Catholic chapel in the workhouse.

Five hundred pounds have been subscribed in Kenmare for the Indian Relief Fund.

No resident magistrate will be appointed for Tralee in room of Mr. Sheil.

Kildare.

We regret to announce the demise of Æneas Macdonnell, Esq., which took place on the 3d inst., at Lara, in the county Kildare, the residence of his son-in-law, Nicholas J. Gannon, Esq., J.P. Mr. Macdonnell occupied, for a considerable period, a conspicuous part in Irish politics, and was for many years the agent of the Irish Catholic body in England during the struggle for Emancipation. His death will be sincerely regretted by those who were associated with him in early life, among whom he had many friends. —*Freeman.*

Limerick.

On Saturday, the 26th Dec., a statue to Viscount Fitzgibbon, an English-Irishman, erected by Flunkies, but executed by a man, of whom his country may well be proud—Patrick MacDowell—was inaugurated in Limerick. Its only interest for our readers lies merely in that it is the work of that illustrious sculptor, in whose fame and success every Irishman feels a pride. The following notice of the proceedings is abridged from the *Munster News:* "The statue is admirably placed on the handsome plateau at Wellesley Bridge, surrounded on three sides by an ornamental ballustrade. The pedestal is about ten feet in height. On the pedestal in print are some dedicatory sentences. On the other compartments of the plinth are inscribed the names of Alma, Inkerman, and Balaklava. The statue, which was not placed on the pedestal until a short time previous to the inauguration, is a splendid work of art, and speaks well for the genius of the artist. The *pose* is graceful, and the attitude natural, and full of animation. Truthfulness and not imaginativeness would appear to have been the object of the sculptor—and his work is an example of the success to be achieved within the legitimate domain of real incident, exclusive of the aids derived from fancy. The moment seized by the sculptor is that in which the officer, having been unhorsed, maintains the unequal contest with a host of adversaries. His hand is on the hilt of his sword, his right foot planted in advance, while the features and forehead, around which the hair is classically disposed, are suggestive of the inspiration of military order. In this point of view the statue is as much the illustration of a professional and local quality as a compliment. From an early hour the bridge and its vicinity were occupied by groups of well-dressed persons, who had assembled to witness the placing of the statue, and the subsequent events. Scaffolding had been erected and the statue raised to its position under the superintendence of Mr. Payne. About two o'clock the final details were completed. Shortly afterwards, the Mayor, in the corporate insignia, with several gentlemen and a body of Lord Clare's tenantry, occupied or surrounded the platform. The latter had marched into the city at an early hour, and in passing the statue of O'Connell in the Crescent, cheered loudly and warmly for the illustrious Liberator. The Mayor appeared upon the platform adjoining the statue, and Mr. MacDowell, by whom the statue was executed, came forward and handed it over to Henry O'Shea, chairman of the committee, near whom stood Robert Hunt, Esq., agent of the Earl of Clare. Mr. O'Shea then presented himself and spoke for some time a great amount of nonsense—such as that the Englishmen [who fell in the Crimea 'fell in the defence of their country'—a statement the reverse of truth, as it was the Russians who were there 'defending their country.'"

A general movement is about being made in Limerick to get up a testimonial to Sarsfield, and a subscription list is to be opened for the purpose, to which men of all creeds and parties should subscribe as a purely national object. The Mayor (Edmund Gabbett) has received the following letter from William S. O'Brien in relation to the matter: "My Dear Gabbett:—I am delighted to perceive that the first act of your Mayoralty has been the offer of a tribute in commemoration of Irish valor and of Irish patriotism. You could not have inaugurated the year 1858 with any proceeding more worthy of the ancient city of which you are the chief magistrate, than by laying the foundation of a testimonial in honor of one of its most heroic defenders. You will much oblige me by enrolling my name for a subscription of five pounds to the Sarsfield Testimonial. Believe me with much respect, very sincerely yours,

"William Smith O'Brien."

Going and coming—like the tide! This morning, at the terminus, the scene of friends parting was as painful as we have ever witnessed it—parting, never, perhaps, to meet—some for America, some for Australia, all from their own country, which they would leave without sorrow, were it not for those who remain after them. While this is the case hundreds of others are returning home to Ireland from England and America. This day the Kangaroo arrived from New York in Liverpool, with 300 passengers, the overwhelming number of whom are returned Irish emigrants.—*Reporter.*

The parishioners of Mahonagh contributed, on Christmas Day, over £90 to the respected and beloved parish priest, the Rev. Maurice Ahern. The sum is the more munificent as the parishes are small, occupied, however, by good-hearted, intelligent, and spirited farmers, who know how to appreciate a generous and devoted parish priest.—*Munster News.*

A new mail-car was started on Thursday week between Newcastle and Kilkee.—*Ibid.*

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams have been playing to overcrowded houses at the Limerick Theatre.

Louth.

Monetary and commercial revivals are so far satisfactory. Money is now in tolerably free flow, and gives an impulse to renewed enterprize. As a good sign of the times in Ireland we may state the meat and general markets in most of our towns were more largely attended than on former occasions of Christmas festivity, by purchasers belonging to the working classes.—*Advertiser.*

Meath.

The Lord Chancellor has deputed Charles B. Barry, Esq., to act as assistant barrister at the quarter sessions for the county of Meath, as *locum tenens* for the Hon. John Plunket, who is incapacitated by illness from holding the sessions.

Roscommon.

The almost unnatural mildness of the weather still continues. The trees are budding in many places, and the daisies are in full bloom.—*Roscommon paper.*

Tipperary.

The Royal Surrey Militia arrived at Waterford and proceeded to Clonmel. They were then marched to the Infantry Barracks, where the Wexford Militia were drawn up in marching order, awaiting the arrival of the Surreys to leave. The latter took up their position in front of them, and, on getting the order to march from the Colonel, the Hon. Shapland Francis Carew, the Surreys were ordered to "present arms," and the band to strike up a grand salute in compliment to the out-going regiment. The Wexford Militia, however, did not return the salute, but passed on, and—numbering 24 officers, and 511 non-commissioned officers and men, also 56 women and 35 children—left Waterford, where they will embark for Bristol *en route* to Aldershot camp.—*Clonmel Chronicle.*

The abstract of accounts for the year ending the 20th of November last shows that there were then 843 depositers in the Clonmel Savings Bank, to whose credit a sum of £20,163 0s. 4d. was placed. During the year £7,458 4s. 6d. was paid to depositors in money, including interest at the rate of 2 1-2 per cent., while the expenses of management, salaries, rent, &c., amounted only to £184 13s. 4d.

The Town Commissioners of Cashel, at a recent meeting, voted a sum of £40 to the Roman Catholic and Protestant clergy of that city, to be allocated in the purchase of blankets for the destitute poor.

Tyrone.

We regret to have to state that a most shameful and disgraceful outrage was perpetrated on the person of the Rev. Michael M'Quade, for many years parish priest of Dromore, in this county, on the night of the 5th of December last. It appears that he was on his way into the town of Dromore about eight o'clock that evening, when he was set upon on the public road, in the townland of Shanmullagh, by three cowardly ruffians, and severely beaten with sticks on the head, shoulders and back, after which he made his way into the town. As it was dark he could not recognize any of his assailants, who, we sincerely hope, will yet be brought to justice, and convicted of the unprovoked and unmanly assault. The inhabitants of the town and neighborhood, of all denominations, have offered a reward for their discovery and conviction.—*Constitution.*

Waterford.

A rather singular spectacle recently took place at the dockyard of Mr. Charles Smith, at Ferrybank, in the launching of The John Barden, a splendid first class barque, of 284 tons register. She was built for the firm of John Barden & Sons, and is named after the senior partner in this house. Her length for tonnage is 111 feet; her breadth 23 feet 6 inches; and her depth, 13 feet 9 inches. She was launched with part of her cargo on board, with her sails bent and nearly ready for sea. The scene from this side of the river was very picturesque—the dark forms of the men contrasting with the ruddy glare of the torchlight. Everything connected with it was ordered in a most successful manner, and she went off without any trouble. Captain Thomas Angel, who takes charge of her, was on board.—*Mail.*

During the year ended 20th November, 1857, the withdrawal of money from the Waterford Savings Bank exceeded the deposits by the sum of £1,770 (£20,962 and £19,192).

Alderman Henry Davis is appointed magistrate of the city of Waterford.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM INDIA.

There is startling news from India. The British army have been met in the open field, defeated, and cut to pieces. They have lost three thousand tents. Their own despatches acknowledge a loss of three thousand men, but in Ireland, England and Scotland, it is suspected that the loss is more than double that amount. Havelock is dead, and the 64th, 82d, and 88th Regiments have been literally cut to pieces. Here is a synopsis of the news which we find in the *Nation*:

The death of one General; the utter defeat of another; the retreat of a third; these are the gloomy items in the new year's bulletin from India! Windham has been routed horse and foot; the 64th Regiment has been literally cut to pieces, and others scattered like chaff before the wind. Campbell has retreated from Oude; we shall probably hear in a few days that amidst such a scene of exultation as Lucknow has not witnessed since the days of Aliverdi Khan, the royal standards once more wave proudly over the glittering turrets of the Motee Mahal. From end to end of all the emancipated land the news will ring out like a shout of joy, and a great national jubilee celebrate the day that saw the city of the King in the hands of his victorious army. If the news foreshadowed and accepted by the London journals be indeed true; if the British have had to retreat to Cawnpore; the effect of that retreat will be felt not merely in Oude—nay, not merely in Bengal; it will send a thrill into the heart of every conquered Rajah, it will fire the eye of every Indian soldier; one Kingdom, at least, has—despite his "victories"—compelled the invader to retreat across the frontier! It means in effect that in Oude the insurrection has been crowned with success. The chain has, indeed, been "riven," it only remains to be seen now whether the liberated people will let "tyranny bind it again."

What have the British gained by the slaughter of which, for the last two months, Lucknow has been the scene? What of the murderous cost at which those "reliefs"—ah, what a word for such disasters—were achieved? They have "gained" the *loss* of the best of their army, and now of one of the best of their Generals. In vain did Havelock walk that path of fire through which he reached the Residency—the Residency that was to be his tomb! In vain did his followers fall fast as autumn leaves before the gale; in vain did Campbell pass the same deadly ordeal, amidst "one of the most terrific struggles ever witnessed;" in vain, all in vain; the Sepoys are masters of Lucknow after all!

While the British were preparing to give way before the undaunted millions of Oude, and retire upon Cawnpore, disaster had already struck down their banner in Bengal: the Gwalior Contingent—that magnificent army—was achieving one of the greatest victories ever won upon the plains of India! Never was victory more complete: never was overthrow so disastrous. We will never hear the particulars of that great engagement, but its result cannot be concealed. In the first pitch battle fought in the campaign, Windham's army has been defeated with terrific slaughter; the victorious Indians signalizing their triumph by firing the *three thousand* captured tents of the Ferringhees! If the retreat from Oude break up their already shattered prestige, this crushing defeat will leave it a wreck. That flame, as it reddened pass and highland for miles around, and threw its glare across the pathway of the fugitives, was the signal-fire of the first great Indian victory, and the funeral pile of Kittee rule!

Such news as this, of course, could not be allowed to go forth without a "buffer;" and so we have a "victory"—and, indeed, over this same Gwalior Army. But the story has been overdone; a loss of "one officer" was sufficient to overthrow the men who routed Windham's Army. Of course! Nevertheless, the Gwalior Army will be heard of again.

Havelock is dead. Peace to the ashes of the brave! A brave man he was, and, we believe, a good man. From the moment he appeared upon the scene, until now, when his star has set for ever, we have watched his course; it was that of an intrepid and chivalrous soldier. Unlike Neill the Infamous—whose memory will be a loathing among Christian men—he has left behind no stain upon his character; he fought like a soldier, he did not seek to torture like a fiend. A General he was not; his tactics were, in many instances, ruinously wrong; but his courage and energy were undoubted; he was worthy of death in a better cause.

The New Year has brought a ghastly gift to England: the funeral pall of Havelock, the torn banners of Windham. But to the lone Queen Mother of Oude, the sorrowful circle of exiles who came to sue ere their faithful subjects rose to smite the New Year has led in Justice smiling full of promise; her bright sword gleaming, and the once arrogant offenders bleeding at her feet. So may each new year lift the hearts of those who bow beneath oppression and lighten the load of the slave!

BIOGRAPHY OF THE HON. CHARLES O'CONOR.

The last number of *Harpers' Weekly* contained a rather good portrait of the Honorable Charles O'Conor. A biography of that illustrious citizen is also given, which, with the exception of one or two trifling inaccuracies, will be found on perusal exceedingly interesting. We select these portions which we deem most acceptable to our readers:

The O'Conors figure in the histories of Ireland conspicuous among their race. The last king of the country was an O'Conor; and of the five O'Conor chieftains of the province of Connaught the O'Conor Don was a lineal ancestor of the present representative. The present Charles O'Conor is a great-great-grandson of the distinguished scholar of that name, who was a correspondent of Doctor Johnson; and recent editions of Boswell, in their notes, mention him as a historian and philologist of great note. An intermediate Charles O'Conor of the same family was librarian of the immense Stowe Library, once belonging to the Duke of Buckingham, and is well known in Great Britain as a man of learning and a combative dialectic as well as a bibliographer.

These references are only made because all that was ardent, energetic, independent, and patriotic in the early branch, and everything which is scholastic, logical, and learned in the more modern generation, has been perfectly inherited by the present representative in this country.

Mr. O'Conor's father came to America in the early part of the present century, and was at that time a gentleman of some fortune, and a single man. He married in New York city, where his son was born in 1804. His mother was also an O'Conor, but of a different family. His earliest boyish years were passed in (now) Steuben County, then a howling wilderness, whither his father had gone with an investment in the landed interest. But severe financial reverses compelled a family return to New York city, and until about the age of twenty-five years Mr. O'Conor had a stern buffet with the world's currents—although there were a few years wherein (the life of an Irish kinsman hanging by a thread) he might have awakened to the possession of wealth. Inheriting as he did indomitable perseverance and an aptitude for languages and logic, he needed no masters or college professors to direct him toward books, or to assist him in their consultation. Indeed, the extrinsic advantages of education enjoyed by him were of the most meagre character. He studied law in two offices, and, if the traditions about the City Hall be true, illustrated *before* leaving them the well-known sporting couplet:

"To teach his grandson draughts his leisure he'd employ,
Until at last the old man was beaten by the boy."

Theodore S. Fay, the present Minister to Switzerland, was a fellow-student, and that clever tale-writer has written many a paper founded upon the original sayings and witticisms of Mr. O'Conor.

Mr. O'Conor came to the bar in his twenty-first year; and immediately began the world in self-reliance without clerkship or partnership. For a few years his progress was slow, but by sure gradations. The elders rather frowned upon the junior, whose industry, however, won their respect, while it also aroused their *amour propre*. Mr. O'Conor tried and argued his own cases from the start. These were at first of minor importance, and one will be found reported in 7 Wendell which involved the sum of only fifteen dollars. He rejected no business, however slight, if it were only honorable in its nature and results. By carrying or having carried to higher courts some of these cases, he was soon brought into contact with eminent bar leaders, with whom at twenty-six years of age he was an associate. His early cases reported in Cowen's, Hall's, and Wendell's Reports, evince nicety of pleading, skill in practice, and exactness of legal application.

Before again referring to his legal career, we may be pardoned a short digression, upon his public and personal life. Mr. O'Conor has always been a consistent member of the Tammany Society. Office has many times sought him, but *he* has never sought *it*. Not until called by all parties, and without his knowledge, to become a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1846, had he consented to fill a place of public trust. The debates of that body speak his foresight and ability as a statesman; and so strongly that it must ever remain a subject of regret that his shrewdnes, learning, and judgment have not been available in high offices. In the Convention Mr. O'Conor became an admirable check to much of the rampant radicalism. He was felt in the Committee Room rather than heard upon the floor. When he spoke it was entirely to the point, and with no less vigor of logic than illustrative wit and eloquence.

He was one of the six delegates who voted against the Constitution, and his constituency gave 20,000 majority against it. He fully predicted all the evils which an elective judiciary and political financiering have confessedly brought upon the State under the Constitution of 1846. Mr. O'Conor voted against the franchise of the colored man—doing so as a lawyer outside of the philanthropic view of the subject.

In 1848, at the Presidential Election, he ran for Lieutenant-Governor upon the ticket with General Cass. Mr. O'Conor was 3,000 votes ahead of his Soft-shell opponents, while his associate for Governor (Chancellor Walworth) ran behind *his* antagonist. In 1852 he was elector at large for President Pierce, who would have made him Attorney-General had not New York contributed Governor Marcy to the Cabinet. To oblige his friend the President, and heal some Tammany troubles, Mr. O'Conor for a short time held the post of Federal District Attorney.

Mr. O'Conor is fond of social life, but his relish for his profession sometimes interferes with its enjoyment. Yet few by suavity, tact with guests, knowledge of men and manners, observation in respect to current topics of the day, are more fitted for that enjoyment when it comes; as the guests at the *dejeuners* to Madam Douglas—wife of the Senator—and to Lord Napier, given at Mr. O'Conor's mansion, well testify. He is a great pedestrian, and frequently walks from or to his residence, ten miles from his Wall street office. His house is delightfully situated on the brow of the height at the Fort Washington depot of the Hudson Railroad. It is large, and in its interior attests the well-earned competency of its possessor. Here he resides with his wife—a member of the distinguished Livingston family. The chief feature of the *menage* is the extensive law and miscellaneous library of the owner. The former department is represented by all the valuable volumes in civil as well as in common law. The latter is remarkable for its lingual representatives—Mr. O'Conor reading French, Italian, and Spanish with marked interest, and owning choice editions of the foreign authors. His selections announce that he prefers the robust writers and poets to the "Tennysonian filigree workers." Over the mantle of the law library hang the portraits of immediate ancestors, taken from life or from the originals in the mother country. In each one may be remarked the reflective brow and searching eye of their descendant. The coat of arms annexed to the portraits has an Irish motto which may be translated, "God sends the Champion." It is a fitting motto for the lawyer who has ever been the champion of what he considered the right against the wrong.

Charles O'Conor refuses more cases than he supervises; partly because he is obliged so to do from regard to those most demanding of attention, and partly because he always selects his business. Of course his labors are given to questions of great moment, yet these must be of a character honorable and reasonably certain in principle. Within a year past he is said to have refused a suit against the city for a large contractor when an examination of the demand satisfied him that, while the law was with his proposed clients, the moral facts were clearly antagonistic.

He has been, in consequence, highly successful, but at the expense of much sickness, and with the necessity at one time (1844) of a temporary retirement from practice, during which he visited Europe. Among the great cases of his life we may particularize *the* three will suits of this State—the Lispenard, Mason, and Parish. Although seemingly beaten by the Court of Errors, in the first case, on the will as to personality, yet before the jury, regarding the reality in the ejectment case tried after this decision and before the Surrogate, Circuit Judge, and Chancellor, he was successful. It is no disparagement toward able associates to say that the great "North American Trust case," involving disputes to the amount of over a million of dollars, was won for his clients upon his masterly brief and analytical argument. His acquittal of Mr. Walker for the homicide of his wife, and his labors in reducing Dr. Graham's crime to the grade of manslaughter, in the teeth of terrible evidence, are well recognized landmarks to his success in criminal jurisprudence.

He seems to be wanting in what the world calls ambition, and perhaps in professional emulation *per se*. As a man, his word is a bond. With his name (as a friend wittily remarks) there is but one rhyme—*honor*. His generosities are proverbial; and if it were delicate to lift the veil of private confidence, would prove bright exemplars, like "all good deeds in a naughty world." Toward the young he is exceedingly gracious, especially to the junior acquaintances of his profession. At times there is a flash of ancient querulousness (relic of the recluse student-life) in his way of business, but it is only short-lived. Although naturally proud and ancestorially haughty, he ever unites the true Irish courtier with the American gentleman.

IRISH MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIAGES.

On the 16th ult., at the Catholic Cathedral, Waterford, Mr. Patrick Curran, Ballinamona, Dungarvan, to Helen Mary, daughter of Mr. Patrick Flynn, of the *Waterford Chronicle*.

At Coolock Church, Joseph Bennet Little, of Knockroney, county Roscommon, to Emily, daughter of the late Wm. White, Esq., of Shrubbs, county Dublin.

December 19, at Queenstown, Richard Sturgess, Esq., of the Royal Navy, to Sarah Tivy, daughter of George Wright, Esq., of Queenstown.

December 22, at Myshall, Thomas Jones, Esq., of Clones, county Monaghan, to Ellen, daughter of the late Henry Rainsworth, Esq., of Leighlinbridge, county Carlow.

December 22, in Cork, J. T. Cramer, Esq., of Rathmore, county Cork, to Mary Augusta, daughter of the late Rev. R. H. Rogers, of Killeagh, in the same county.

December 22, at Tubbermore, Joseph Steele, Esq., of Ballymoughlan, Magherafelt, in the county of Derry, to Mary, daughter of the late Joseph Steele, Esq., Surgeon in the Royal Navy, of Gortrea Villa, Tubbermore.

December 24, at Monkstown, George William Maunsell, of Fort Eyre, in the county Galway, to Alice, daughter of General Sir Michael Creagh.

December 24, at Glastry, David Jamison, Esq., of Newtownards, county Down, to Eleanor, daughter of the late George Ferguson, Esq., of Ballyallcock, Newtownards.

December 28, in Belfast, George Scott, Esq., of Rosehill, Carryduff, to Clerissa, daughter of the late Thomas Cuming, Esq., of Ballymegarick, Carryduff.

December 30, in the Catholic Church, Dalkey, Andrew Henry, son of James Joyce, Esq., late of Belmont, Galway, to Charlotte, daughter of the late James O'Connor, Esq., of Galway.

December 31, William Maxwell, Esq., of Maitland, New South Wales, to Alicia, youngest daughter of Captain Alexander Aiken, of Lowtherstown, county Fermanagh.

DEATHS.

December 17, in Dublin, Julia, relict of Edward Cunningham, Esq., formerly of Miltown, county Kerry.

December 20, in Lower Leeson street, aged 80 years, Hester, relict of William O'Brien, Esq., of Drumrahan, county Leitrim.

December 25, at 5 Richmond avenue, Thomas Leahy, Esq., eldest son of Mr. Leahy, Newcastle, co. Limerick.

December 26, at 37 Stonebatter, Bernard Yourell, Esq., Black Bull, county Meath, aged 50 years.

December 27, at 78 Lower Dorset street, Mr. Patrick Mullen, aged 80 years.

December 29, aged 72 years, Lady Anna de Burgh

December 20, at Swords House, county Dublin, in the 53d year of her age, Eleanor, daughter of the late Christopher Taylor, Esq.

At his residence, 41 Harold's-cross, Dublin, Andrew Burke, Esq.

December 25, at the Convent of the Assumption, Fir House, Sister Mary Joseph Philomena (alias Miss Jane M'Donagh), in the 42d year of her age, and 20th of her religious profession.

December 25, at Shanganah, county Dublin, W. Hopper, Esq.

December 24, at Montpellier-parade, Monkstown, aged 85 years, Elizabeth Persse, relict of Thomas Thornton Gregg, Esq., of Oldtown, county Longford.

December 16, the Rev. Samuel Gambld, Ramelton, county Donegal.

December 20, at Ballymullen, Mrs. Blennerhassett, relict of W. Blennerhassett, Esq., of Blennerville, co. Kerry.

December 21, in Tralee, Justin Supple, Esq., solicitor.

December 22, William Richard Hare, formerly Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland, Cork.

December 22, in Sligo, aged 84 years, B. Carter, Esq., M.D.

December 22, in Derry, Margaret, daughter of the late W. Richardson, Esq., of Drum, county Tyrone.

December 24, Mrs. Anderson, wife of James Anderson, Esq., of Marymount, Dromore.

December 27, aged 81 years, Isabella, wife of Samuel Morrell, Esq., of Ahoghill, county Antrim.

December 30, in Eccles street, Dublin, Brabazon P. Smith, Esq., solicitor.

December 26, at Killard, Edward O'Dwyer, Esq., son of the late James O'Dwyer, Esq., of Newpark, county Clare.

December 27, John Lucas, Esq., of Ballinacarriga, Kilworth, in the county Cork.

December 27, at Eden Hall, near Ballyragget, Pan Phelan, Esq., solicitor, Chairman of the Town Commissioners of Cashel.

December 28, at Ahafin, in the county Monaghan, aged 82 years, Thomas Phillips, Esq.

A truly amiable and gifted priest, the Rev. Thomas Whyte, Chaplain of Grangegorman Prison, has departed. He died on the 24th ult., in the 32d year of his age, and fifth of his sacred ministry. An Office and High Mass was celebrated for the repose of his soul at St. Peter's Church, Phibsborough, whence his remains were removed for interment to Glasnevin Cemetery. *Requiescat in pace.*

At Ennis Mills, county Clare, Mrs. Polly Stapleton, aged 107 years.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN THE KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—A few particulars of the disasters in Calabria are given in the official journal. The visitation is undoubtedly far more grave than is admitted. It appears that the telegraphic wire has been broken between Eboli and Sala. News, however, has been received from the latter place, where the walls of the prison and barracks have been cracked; three persons were killed. At Atessa, a town near Sala, half the houses are reduced to ruins. In Padula, another town in that district, more than one hundred houses have been thrown down, with an unknown number of persons buried under them. In La Polla, another town of that neighborhood, the disasters have been enormous and the victims numerous, but unascertained; among them, however, is included a brigade of gendarmerie. In Auletta, Petrosa, and Caggiano ruin and death have occurred to an unknown extent. In Salerno many buildings, including two churches, the intendant's palace, and the barracks of the gendarmerie, are gravely damaged. Near Salerno a church and belfry have fallen, killing two ladies. In Campagna numerous houses are cracked, including that of the superintendent. In the Basilicata at Polenza the disasters have been extensive. Numerous buildings have been thrown down, burying unknown numbers beneath their ruins. A broken telegraphic despatch from Bari and Campo Basso has excited great alarm, as it would appear to signify that all the inhabitants of one of these places have been destroyed. Nothing will give so distinct an idea of the danger to which the inhabitants were exposed as the fact that while the walls of the houses rocked visibly backwards and forwards the timbers creaked audibly, as those of a ship laboring heavily at sea. Lamps suspended from ceilings swung from one side to another as violently as though moved by the hand of an acolyte, and the bells in several houses rang continuously for half a minute. The official journal says that the number of bodies already disinterred at Pola exceeds 2,000. The number of dead, whose names are given, is 2,600. Houses and churches have fallen, and many persons injured and killed in a number of other places.

THE LION AND THE BUFFALO.—The African lion is of a tawny color, like that of some mastiffs. The mane in the male is large, and gives the idea of great power. In some lions the end of the hair of the mane are black; these go by the name of black-maned lions, though, as a whole, all look of the yellow tawny color. Messrs. Oswell and Wilson shot two specimens of another variety. One was an old lion, whose teeth were mere stumps, and his claws were quite blunt; the other was full grown, in the prime of life, with white perfect teeth. Both were entirely destitute of mane. The lion has other checks on inordinate increase besides man. He seldom attacks full-grown animals; but frequently, when a buffalo calf is caught by him, the cow rushes to the rescue, and a toss from her often killed him. One we found was killed thus; and another, which died near Sesheke, had all the appearance of having received his death-blow from a buffalo. It is questionable if a single lion ever attacks a full-grown buffalo. The amount of roaring heard at night, on occasions when a buffalo is killed, seems to indicate there are always more than one lion engaged in the onslaught. A herd of buffaloes kept a number of lions from their young by the males turning their heads to the enemy. The young and the cows were in the rear. One toss from a bull would kill the strongest lion that ever breathed. I have been informed that, in one part of India, even the tame buffaloes feel their superiority to some wild animals, for they have been seen to chase the tiger up the hills, bellowing as if they enjoyed the sport. Lions never go near any elephants, except the calves, which, when young, are sometimes torn by them. Every living thing retires before the lordly elephant, yet a full-grown one would be an easier prey than the rhinoceros. The lion rushes off at the mere sight of this latter beast.—*Livingstone's Africa.*

REBUILDING OF PARIS.—The Prefect of the Seine has made his annual report upon the condition of the city of Paris, confided to his care for 1857. Since 1852, 2,971 structures have been pulled down, viz.: 2,524 up to the end of 1856, and 417 during the present year; of these 1,768 were demolished by the municipality for the improvement of the city, and 1,203 by the landlords of their own will. The number of new buildings finished and inhabited was 5,238 from 1852 to 1856, and 1,345 in 1857, giving a total of 6,583; of these 3,773 were entirely new constructions, and 2,840 structures partially rebuilt or raised. In the suburbs of St. Denis and Sceau—in the former 1,500 houses were pulled down, and 11,206 built up; in the latter 968 houses were demolished, and 6,285 constructed from 1852 to the present year. These different figures give a total of 5,439 houses pulled down, and of 23,974 houses rebuilt in the last seven years.

ENGLAND SELLING HUMAN BEINGS.—There is a sentence in our West India Telegraphic despatch that will amaze many except Irish Catholics. England is about to *sell* the Indian rebels to her West India colonies—very nearly what she did with Irishmen some 200 years ago. When she can't manufacture "graven images" for them to get their money, she'll sell their bodies to slavery to get money some way or other. In the deepest sin and murder, there is still a deeper sin and a deeper murder. Can the force of baseness go farther?

MURILLO.—The celebrated painter Bartholome Esteban Murillo was born at Seville, January 1st, 1618. He was a pupil of Juan del Castillo, and aided by Velasquez, then painter to the King, who permitted him to copy in the royal galleries. In 1645 he returned to Seville, and in 1648 married a lady of fortune, which much aided his personal influence, and he succeeded in establishing an academy of arts at Seville in 1660. He died at Seville in 1682 in consequence of a fall from a scaffolding at Cadiz, where he was engaged in the church of the Capuchins painting a large altar piece. His principal works are eight large pictures painted for the Hospital of St. George, finished in 1674, but which were seized and scattered during the Peninsular War. Three are in England. One, Our Lady of the Immaculate Conception, the same in subject, larger, though not superior in merit to the one spoken of above, was painted in 1678, and lately purchased by the French Government for the enormous sum of $115,000. In the latter part of his life he changed both his style and subjects. His earlier works are chiefly fancy pieces illustrative of humble life, and are painted in a forcible manner, with predominant dark shadows; his latter works are of equal truth of character but in a more elevated and chaste style, and are almost exclusively of religious subjects.

MEDICAL PRACTICE IN BELOOCHISTAN.—To the practice of medicine in Beloochistan there are only two slight drawbacks. When the physician gives a dose, he is expected to partake of a similar one himself, as a guarantee of good faith; should the patient die under his hands, the relatives, though by no means to exercise it in all circumstances, have the right of putting him to death, unless a special agreement has been made, freeing him from all responsibilities as to the consequences; while he, should they decide on immolating him, has no reasonable ground for complaint, but is expected to submit to his fate like a man and a hakim.—*Blackwood.*

CHRISTMAS CURIOSITIES.—As we write, says the *Ballymena Observer*, on this Christmas Eve, a full grown and very beautiful butterfly is flying vigorously about our office. A pair of sparrows are busily engaged in the construction of a nest at no great distance from our premises; and a pair of magpies are employed in like manner in a neighboring townland. A stalk of wheat, the second crop this season, and now in full ear, may be seen in the garden of Mr. Henry York, of Tamlaght O'Crilly; and a swallow was observed in flight over Shane's Castle nursery grounds on Tuesday last.

THE PRESS IN THE HAREM.—The march of intellect is evidently directed towards the east. A small printing-office was despatced a few days ago from Paris for Constantinople. The press is to be worked entirely by the ladies belonging to the harem of one of the great Pachas residing on the Bosphorus. The books intended to be printed are chiefly works of amusement translated from the French and English. The wife of Ribeuly Effendi is already preparing a Turkish translation of Thackeray's "Newcomes."—*Court Journal.*

A WHOLE TOWN BURNT BY AN INCENDIARY.—It may be remembered that the small Polish town of Bolonowo was some months since destroyed by fire. An inhabitant of the place, a blacksmith, named Niegelt, has just been tried and condemned to death as the author of that catastrophe. His house has been seized for debt, and was about to be sold, when, out of revenge, he set fire to it, and thus caused the destruction of the whole town and the loss of a number of lives.—*Galignani.*

LONGEVITY OF VEGETARIANS.—It turns out, from a curious statistic of life, made by a gentleman in Flanders, that those persons who subsist entirely on farinoceous and vegetable diet, live longer than those who eat fleshmeat, in the proportion to about 9 to 7, and that they enjoy better health, and die with little or no pain. The last circumstance, which, if true, is very important, was strongly insisted on by the late Dr. Lambe.

UNLUCKY.—This will be a terrible unlucky year for some folks, on account of the number of Fridays it contains. There are no less than fifty-three Fridays in the present year. The year 1858 begins and ends on Friday. January, April, July, October, and December, have five Fridays each. April and December end on Friday, and January and October begin on Friday. Look out for them, you that are prone to crimes and transgressions.

POTTER'S FIELD.—Young, the author of *Night Thoughts*, paid a visit to Potter, son of Archbishop Potter, who lived in a deep and dirty part of Kent, through which Young had scrambled with some difficulty and danger. "Whose field was that I crossed?" asked Young, on reaching his friend. "Mine," said Potter. "True," replied the poet, "Potter's field, to bury strangers in."

A PROLIFIC GRANNY.—Died at Sunderland, aged nearly 100 years, Hannah Dixon. She had lived in the house in which she died about forty years, and was grandmother, great grandmother, and great great grandmother to 105 children.

A CENTENARIAN.—There lives at 10 Ellenborough street, near Scotland road Market, a woman who has attained the patriarchial age of 107 years.

In Stamboul the people have a new calamity to endure. There is not only a money crisis, but a wood crisis and a coal crisis at present in this city; and those indispensible household articles have become so scarce that many people cannot procure anything to cook their dinner with.

The atrocities perpetrated by the British troops in India, have raised in Europe a cry of universal loathing and execration; unrestrained by those notions of *convenance* which prevent many among ourselves from censuring the conduct of our countrymen, however odious and criminal; the Continental Press has spoken aloud the feelings of every enlightened and religious mind. The destruction of temples, the burning of villages, the brutal massacre of the helpless inhabitants, the indiscriminate butchery of old and young, the cowardly assassination of the sons of the King of Delhi, the hanging of wounded men, the sickening and indiscribable horror of *blowing from the guns*, a diabolical device borrowed from the fiendish practices of the bucaniers of old—these scenes witnessed with "gratified feelings," and gloated over with "smiles of gratified revenge," stand out in hideous opposition to the divine precepts of Christianity—of that religion which, *at the end of one hundred years' occupancy*, is pleased not only in favor of the subjugation of India, but the gradual absorption of its richest provinces. The *Union*, the *Univers*, the *Gazette de France*, the *Pays*, the *Patrie*, the *Constitutionel*, the *Nord* of Brussels, and the majority of the leading foreign journals, however opposed in politics and religion, concur in branding the iniquitous character of British "*revenge.*"

France, in the middle ages, left indellible marks of its power throughout Palestine. Whilst Louis IX. was rebuilding its cities, breaking the chains of the captives who were detained in Egypt and consoling the Christians of Syria whom the wars had ruined, nothing was more common than to see gentlemen and barons, who were models of chivalry, giving the example of devotion and piety. They laid aside their warlike attire, and putting on the pilgrim's garb they piously visited the holy places marked by the footsteps of our Lord and of His saints. Nor are we to forget that many Irishmen were to be found among the Crusaders. Tasso, the Italian poet, (who died A. D. 1595,) tells us, that the Irish accompanied the English archers to the Holy Wars. And Father Clynn (in his Annals of the year 1335) informs us that in that very year the great cross was set up in Kilkenny, "at which time many persons flying to the cross were marked with the sign of the cross, that they might go to the Holy Land"—*Sister Mary's Tales.*

The *Presse d'Orient* gives an account of a melancholy accident which lately took place at Galata, near the spot where a destructive fire occurred some months ago. After the conflagration an old wall was left standing, attached to which were several arcades in stone, but their solidity had been affected by the fire. That circumstance, however, although pretty well known, did not prevent a number of shopkeepers from installing themselves under these arches. A porter, who was passing the spot, saw some of the stones of the arches on the point of falling, and he gave an alarm, but, before the persons under them could get out, a tremendous crash was heard, and fifteen persons were buried beneath the fallen mass. Men were immediately set to work, and in a short time the whole of the fifteen were got out. Three were still alive, although most seriously injured, but twelve were dead.

The Paris *Debats* states that the Catholic party in Spain is actively intriguing to procure the abdication of Queen Isabella. This party have a plan for marrying the Infanta to the eldest grandson of Don Carlos, whom they would have declared King, getting the regency into their own hands. This scheme for a fusion is completely frustrated by the birth of a Prince of the Asturias; but the party, nothing daunted, have now adopted a new set of tactics. They care nothing in reality about the principle of legitimacy, and would be well content to accept Alfonso, Prince of the Asturias, as King, if they could secure the custody of his person, and the direction of public affairs during his long minority. This intrigue, the *Debats* asserts, is so serious, that the ministers are narrowly watching the progress of it.

The island of Perim, in the Red Sea, which has been seized by England in direct violation of the treaty of Paris, is likely to furnish the ground of a dispute. The Porte, to whom the island belongs, has protested against the British occupation, and the protest is supported by Russia and the United States. The island is rocky, might be fortified by England, so as to become another Gibraltar, and command the isthmus of Sucz, through which France is so anxious to cut a canal. A second British quarrel is on hands in Persia. It appears the Shah is about to formally recognize his son as heir to the throne, but the representative of England at his Court will not approve of the act, having himself selected a person to succeed the present Shah!—*Nation.*

The besetting sin of the Indian government for the last century has been the most inordinate craving after wealth. Adventurers of all grades, aristocratic rones, and imbecile men, unfit to perform any of the ordinary duties of society at home, were all considered quite fit to hold office in India. The great look out of John Company in the meantime, was to get money honestly if possible, but at all events to get it. Under such circumstances, it was not likely that the country so governed, as well by its rulers as by their subordinates, should make even the ordinary advances in civilization or general prosperity.—*Banner of Ulster.*

It is gratifying, in addition to the news from India, to have an official assurance that the days of the rule of the East India Directory will be speedily numbered. It was a grinding and avaricious tyranny.—*Newry Examiner.*

A touching custom has prevailed at Lyons for many years. The first child that is abandoned to the care of the Foundling Hospital on the eve of Christmas Day is received with peculiar honors, and attended with every care. A very handsome cradle, prepared beforehand, receives its little body, the softest coverings give it warmth, the kindest solicitude watches over its slumbers. The whole is designed to present the strongest contrast to the scene in the stable, in which the Saviour was received in entering on his earthly existence, and to show that the being condemned here below to perish, the victim of vice or misery, is saved by the birth of Him who was sent on earth to inculcate charity among men.—*Galignani.*

A letter from Agram, in Croatia, of the 21st ult., mentions that a severe shock of an earthquake was experienced there the previous morning. The undulating motion took a direction from southeast to northwest, and continued at intervals for a considerable time. The noise heard at the first shock had a rolling metallic sound, and it continued after the motion had ceased. The effect produced was similar to that of a heavy carriage passing quickly over a rough pavement. The intensity of the sound increased with the force of the oscillations.

A letter from Rome of the 24th ult. informs us that the perpetrators of the late highway robbery committed on British subjects travelling in a post carriage between Civita Vecchia and Rome, have been discovered. They are Neapolitans of the province of Aquila, and worked at the railway. They are nine in number. Police stations have since been established on the line of railway, of which half the expense is to be defrayed by the railway company and half by the government.

Duels are on the increase in the French capital. A meeting with pistols took place recently, in the Bois de Vincennes, between M. Vieyra, auditor of the Council of State, and M. Gay, a clerk in the Foreign Office. The latter was so seriously wounded that he had to be taken to a house near the spot; but it is believed that he will recover. The cause of the duel was nothing more serious than a squabble about a place at a theatre.

France has already furnished drill officers to Turkey, Greece, Chili, and Tunis. It is now announced that, in compliance with an application made by the Shah of Persia, a colonel of engineers, three artillery and three infantry officers, and twelve non-commissioned of all arms, are to be sent to Teheran, to instruct the Persian army in the French system of tactics.

The London thieves have adopted a new dodge. They enter houses under pretence of examining the gasmeters, but really for the purpose of walking off with any valuables on which they can lay their hands. A correspondent of the *Times* says that he has been relieved of some of his plate in this way.

A correspondent of the *Times* revives the notion that a large quantity of the smoke of London might be consumed by placing an iron plate at the bottom of the grate, and lighting the fire on the top. The writer has pursued the plan for two years with satisfaction.

Archdeacon Jeffrys, a missionary in the East Indies, states that "for one really converted Christian, as the fruit of missionary labor, the drinking practices of the English have made fully one thousand drunkards in India." Rather a hard report.

A letter from St. Petersburgh states that the Russian government has adopted a new plan of defence in the Gulf of Finland, which is to demolish all the isolated forts on the coast, and to render the principal fortresses more formidable.

"Household Words" is printed a fortnight in advance of the date borne by the number, as the stereotyped forms are sent out to New York, and the periodical appears simultaneously in England and America.

Thiers is suffering a kind of "cerebral rheumatism," which affects all overworked brains in the long run. His last volume on the close of the dying struggle for Empire in 1814 has tasked his powers overmuch.

A daughter of Mires, the Hebrew banker and Roman railway contractor, is claimed as bride by the Duc de Tremouille. This race is allied to the Earldom of Derby.

Miss Martineau's sketches of the past history of British rule in India, contributed in papers to the *Daily News*, have been collected into a neat little half-crown manual.

The *Nord* states that General Lamoriciere is disposing of his house at Brussels, intending to return to France with his family before the commencement of the new year.

At Verona and Milan a Joint Stock Company has been formed, with a capital of £20,000 sterling, for making advances to silk spinners, dealers, and brokers.

Telegraphic accounts from Lisbon, received at Paris, state that the epidemic had entirely ceased. There had been no fresh case of fever for several days.

The fifth and sixth volumes of Mr. Cunningham's enlarged library edition of the letters of Horace Walpole have appeared during the last week or two.

A number of young thieves have been found occupying a portion of a main sewer in Benjamin street, London, into which they always vanished when pursued.

Not one of the Madrid Banks up to the present time has increased its rate of discount.

Nena Sahib, with all his men, baggage, &c., has joined the force at Jaloun.

HOME MISCELLANY.

NEARLY A HORN TOO MUCH.—Mr. J. Smith, editor of the Auburn (N. Y.) *American*, gives the following amusing account of his chase by and escape from a bull, during a visit to a farm in the neighborhood of Auburn, to witness the trial of mowers: "The bull was one of them. He was 'monarch' of all he could eat, chase or gore. Being deeply interested in the apple-field, we wandered out of the field in which the mowing was going on into friend Shotwell's orchard. Fat and handsome blooded cows were lying about, chewing their cuds, and utterly indifferent as to what was going on. We wandered on from tree to tree in the large orchard, and while critically examining some very fine fruit, were suddenly and rather unpleasantly startled from our train of thought by the bellowing of Mr. Taurus, whose majesty had been reclining, and of whose august presence we were unaware. He elevated his tail, made the earth fly with his 'awful paws,' and having thus manifested his hostility, and given tone to his idea that we were an interloper, made a plunge. A moment's view of our antagonist was just about enough. His eyes flashed fire. He rose like a 'Bull of Bashan.' We did not at all fancy the style of his horns. They were straight as needles, and about as sharp. He exhibited an unmistakable desire to employ them upon us. We set up a smart run. So did Mr. Bull. We scampered. He scampered. He made 'better time' than we could. He gained on us rapidly. We could almost feel his hot breath on the back of our neck. It was neck or nothing. Rail fence twenty rods off. Bull within five rods. Tight race! No bets. Bull in high spirits! Gave up for a 'goner.' No such thing. Friendly apple tree, with low branches! Taurus arrived just as we cleared the ground. Pawed and roared awfully—Taurus did. We attempted to reason with him. No sort of use. He was obstinate and hard of heart. Evidently a great scamp. Our enemy pawed around the tree, bellowed after the manner of 'Boanerges, the son of thunder'—glared at us, and finally wandered off to the distance of about three trees. Thinking all was right, we slid down heroically, and 'put' for the crazy old rail fence. The distance from tree to bull and from tree to fence, was just about an even thing. But our assailant saw the movement, and once again the chase was a hot one. But this time we distanced the 'horned critter,' and scaling the fence, landed in the field of rye, at about the same moment our pursuer's horns struck the top rails of the fence, and sent them flying. Separated by the fence, we read the scoundrel a lecture which we hope he will remember to his last moments. We made all due allowance in his case, but nevertheless concluded that he was a great scamp."

A BRACE OF NEW ENGLAND TORIES.—It will scarcely be believed that we have in the United States, at the present day, many who yearn for British connection, yet such is the case. Here is a description of a brace of such characters: "Those two persons sitting *vis-a-vis*, an aunt and nephew, are perfectly unique. They are about the same age, but what that is politeness forbids me even to guess, for the lady is still unmarried. They are wealthy, highly educated, and well connected. Their genealogical tree, planted as they told me in the days of William the Conqueror, bore the name of his Excellency Governor Bradford among its notable branches. They are Americans, born and bred near Boston, as their fathers were before them, but they hate, in the core of their hearts, the government of the United States. The lady told me that her father was so disgusted and chagrined by the rebellion of 1776 that he moved to Nova Scotia and died of a broken heart. They believe conscientiously that our country belongs to the crown of England, and would rejoice to see it annexed to the British possessions. Nothing but my own eyes and ears would have convinced me that such a pair of Tories could be found between the Pacific and Atlantic oceans; yet they live in the shadow of Bunker's Hill. They have sunned themselves for three score years and ten in the blessings bought by the blood of the bravest and truest hearts that the world ever saw. They have seen the growth and prosperity of our country till it has become the asylum of all the earth, but their fathers were Tories, and the old leaven is working still. Such fetid, festering spirits poison the healthful veins of our government, and generate the canker that gnaws the great heart of our Union. Would that all such were obliged to betake themselves, with their unholy words and traitorous hearts, to the protection of Victoria's lion.—*Mrs. Bolton.*

SUBTERRANEAN CITY.—Every four-story house in New York has a basement, and usually a cellar. Almost every large store has three stories below the surface of the ground, besides the vaults. Many restaurants have their rooms and boxes under the sidewalk; the numerous pipes for carrying water, gas, &c., and the drains and sewers, are under the pavements, as are also many engines, used in printing and other establishments requiring machine power. How little we think, as we walk on a translucent glass pavement, that we may be passing above the heads of some *bonvivants*, quietly enjoying dainty dishes, or some emaciated seamstress making "cheap clothing;" or, when we see an occasional puff of steam exuding from the middle of the street, how unconscious we are that it comes from machinery that requires unceasing watchfulness on the part of its haggard engineer, and whose overstrained boiler may be, at that very moment, upon the point of exploding!

THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, N. Y.—On the corner of Broadway and Spring street stands the St. Nicholas Hotel, a mammoth establishment covering twenty-two lots, or one acre and three-quarters of land. We give a somewhat extended description, both on account of its importance and its representing a class of edifices in which New York takes a just pride. The Saint Nicholas was opened for the reception of guests in January, 1853, enlarged in the autumn of the same year, and completed in 1854, at a total first cost of $1,900,000, including $450,000 for furniture, and $50,000 for stores and wines. The St. Nicholas has a frontage of two hundred and seventy-five feet in Broadway. The immense *facade*, six stories high, is of pure white marble, the order of architecture being a modification of the Corinthian. Though massive, the *ensemble* is chaste, airy, and beautiful. The upper part of the house, reached by a massive staircase of polished oak, is divided into three sections communicating by corridors, and contains *six hundred rooms*. On the second and third floors are one hundred suites of apartments. The three largest dining-rooms comfortably accommodate six hundred guests. The public rooms and chambers are decorated and furnished in the most sumptuous style, while the immense corridors are carpeted entire with the richest tapestry fabrics, rendering the step inaudible, and lighted by magnificent chandeliers and candelabras, placed at short intervals throughout their whole extent. The fourth, fifth, and sixth floors are devoted to private parlors, chambers, and single rooms. The original disbursement for mirrors amounted to $40,000, and the service of silver ware and Sheffield plate cost $50,000. The St. Nicholas is a city within itself, combining all possible conveniences. From the telegraph office in the bar-room, messages may be transmitted to almost any part of the Union. More than three hundred waiters are in attendance. The hotel is self-lighted, the 2,500 burners being supplied with gas at the expense of $7,000 per annum. The daily expenses of the St. Nicholas are $1,500. An efficient watch is on duty every hour of the night. As a security against fire, the entire establishment can be deluged with water in five minutes.—*Life Illustrated.*

INDIANS AT THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.—On the 4th inst., about twenty of the Indian chiefs and warriors now in Washington, visited the Smithsonian Institute, and were conducted through the various departments, where they evinced their surprise and delight, after their wild fashion. In the picture gallery (Stanley's Indian paintings) they were particularly interested by the representation of a war-dance around two captives—a woman and child. They were much disappointed at not finding portraits of any of their own tribes in the gallery. In the apparatus-room, a number of them were induced to join hands, and a severe galvanic shock was given them. Some of them gave vent to the significant "Ugh!" indicating their surprise, and turned fiercely about to discover the person they supposed had struck them; others rubbed their arms and elbows, and, from the general talk in their own language, one would suppose they had entered upon a scientific discussion of the nature of the singular manifestation. Afterwards several of them took shocks singly, and it was curious to witness the grim determination with which these stoics of the wilderness undertook to assume that air of impassiveness which tradition asserts they maintain when undergoing torture as captives. But it was no go; they had to knuckle to science, and, as one after another of the astonished braves was doubled up, tumbled upon his knees, and knocked into a heap generally by the powerful battery, he was saluted by most uproarious jeers and laughter by his fellows. Some of the party mounted the high tower of the Institute; but when at the top only one of them could be prevailed upon to approach the edge and look down the dizzy height—most of them squatting down as soon as they reached the summit. One of them was observed placing small pieces of tobacco on the parapet. The interpreter explained that this was intended as an offering to the Great Spirit, as the Indians believed that at this height they were nearer the Deity than they had ever been before, and accordingly improved the opportunity to pay their worship.—*Washington Star.*

THOMAS JEFFERSON'S FATHER.—Peter Jefferson's *physique* is described by Mr. Randall as follows: "He was a man of gigantic stature—plain and averse to display—he was grave, taciturn, slow to make, and not over prompt to accept advances. He was one of those calmly and almost sternly self-relying men, who lean on none—who desire help from none. And he certainly had both muscles and mind which could be trusted! He could simultaneously raise from their sides to an upright position two hogsheads of tobacco, weighing nearly a thousand pounds apiece. He once directed three able-bodied slaves to pull down a ruinous shed by means of a rope. After they had again and again made the effort, he bade them stand aside, seized the rope and dragged down the structure in an instant. Traditions have come down of his continuing his lines as a surveyor through the savage wilderness, after his assistants had given out from famine and fatigue, subsisting on the raw flesh of game, and even eating his mules, when other food failed."

HOOKS AND EYES.—The town of Attleborough, Mass., is largely engaged in the manufacture of those useful little articles. Nearly 1,000 persons are employed in the business, which is worth $50,000. A single machine will make one hundred hooks or eyes per minute. This business was commenced in Attleborough in 1839.

A NEW BREED OF SHEEP.—We take the following article from the Washington correspondent of the Boston *Herald*. It may prove interesting to stock farmers: "R. L. Pell, of Massachusetts, has written to the Agricultural Bureau an interesting letter relative to a new breed of sheep lately imported from China. Three years since Mr. Theodore Smith imported three ewes from Nakin, from which he obtained, in twenty months, seventy-two sheep. One ewe produced twelve lambs in fifteen months—three, four and five at a birth—and they commenced breeding at four and a half months old. This breed are perfectly hardy, having endured the past severe winter without any shelter, producing lambs constantly, which bore the cold as well as the old sheep, and matured rapidly. They will not jump fences, either stone or wood. The flock were separated last season from a rye-field by a cobble-stone wall two and a half feet high, over which they never attempted to pass; nor can they be driven over any description of fence. The fibre of their wool is exceedingly strong, and the fleece heavy. The mutton cannot possibly be surpassed, as it is entirely free from the strong flavor usual to sheep, and is tender, juicy and delicious. The tails are broad, and when properly prepared, much resemble marrow, and form a delightful morsel for the epicure."

IMPROVEMENTS IN WISCONSIN.—It appears from the Wisconsin State Directory that there are in the State ten railroads in full operation, covering a distance of 1,888 miles, the gross receipt of the same being $150,000,000. The merchandize imports reached $28,000,000. Its reference pertaining to banks affords considerable information. There are eighty-six banks in the State, and seventy-four doing business under the general banking law, with an aggregate capital of $5,815,000. The aggregate of specie on deposit, $10,488 15. There are 2,381 schools in the State, attended by over 60,000 children. There are twenty colleges. There are one hundred and sixty-five newspapers published, being an increase of over one hundred during the past two years, and a good portion of them are German.

NEW YORK IN 1804 AND 1857.—It is difficult to realize the fact that within the present century, and the memory of a great many of our people now living, the city of New York gave less than 3,000 votes in a severely-contested election. Yet such is the fact. At the election of Governor of this State in 1804, the whole number of votes cast in the city of New York was 2,730—of which Aaron Burr had 1,415, and Morgan Lewis, 1,315. To show the contrast between now and then, we give the official statement of the votes cast at the recent election of Mayor in this city. Whole number, 84,189; Daniel F. Tiemann, 43,208; Fernando Wood, 40,888; scattering 103. Difference between the votes of 1804 and 1857—81,469.

CONVENTION OF GYPSIES.—A convention of some 400 or 500 Gypsies assembled at Dayton, Ohio, during the holidays. The *Journal*, noticing the presence of a large number, then already on the ground, says: "These Gypsies do curious things besides telling fortunes and painting horses. Some 20 or 30 of both sexes were at the Metropolitan the other day, and the women of the party invited the men to drink, which invitation was accepted, and the whole party gathered at the counter and drank together. The women paid for the liquor. A short time afterwards the men returned the compliment, and treated the women, and they continued thus doing the polite to each other till the whole party had drank half-a dozen times."

A LOCOMOTIVE TOWING A VESSEL.—This rather unusual spectacle, says the Boston *Traveler*, was exhibited in our harbor last week. A schooner was passing through the draw of the Lowell Railroad Bridge, when, unfortunately, a strong wind and tide which prevailed threatened to speedily take the vessel away from her place of destination. At that moment a locomotive passed along the railroad bridge, the engineer of which upon perceiving the dilemna of the worthy captain, called out for those on board to pass him a rope, which he made fast to the engine, and with a few puffs of the powerful machine soon placed the vessel alongside a neighboring wharf, to which she was made fast in safety.

TRUE BENEVOLENCE.—The Delaware *Republican* says: "It is stated that Dr. Meggs, of Delaware County, Pennsylvania, met with Mr. Samuel Riddle, a manufacturer, a few days ago, when he asked Mr. R. how many families on his bank would suffer from want before they would make their condition known. The answer was, 'a large number.' The Dr. told Mr. R. to give them their living, and make out his bill, and he would foot the same in the spring. Mr. R. had the bell rung immediately, and set all hands to work on full time, the mill having been running half time for some weeks. By this conduct many families have been placed in a comfortable situation for the coming winter.

BAD TIMES.—A Louisville paper says, with an air of profound discouragement: "The morals of the city are improving. Nobody killed any one yesterday, and no thief stole anything that we heard of. If he did, it wasn't told to a policeman, we judge, as there were no arrests except a few old drunkards."

They have a queer way of paying taxes out in Kentucky. The Frankfort correspondent of the Louisville *Journal* says: "A member from one of the mountain counties has obtained leave to introduce a bill to increase the premium on red and gray fox scalps. This is understood to be a measure of relief to certain tax payers in the mountain regions who pay their taxes in scalps."

Some interesting facts are stated in the journal of medicine in regard to the increase of nails and hair in man. From the statements made, it appears that the growth of the nails is more rapid in children than in adults, and slowest in the aged. It goes on more promptly in summer than in winter, so that the same nail which is renewed in one hundred and thirty-two days in winter, requires only one hundred and sixteen in summer—a fact depending on the "vis vitalis," which seems to be proportioned to it. The increase of nails of the right hand is more rapid than for the left. It differs, also, for the different fingers, and in corresponding with the length of the finger—being most rapid for the middle finger, nearly equal for the two either side of this, slower for the little finger, and slowest for the thumb. The growth of the hair is well known to be much accelerated by frequent cutting. It forms more rapidly in the day than at night, and in hot seasons than in cold.

General Shields, formerly Senator from Illinois, and now from Minnesota, was a volunteer in the Mexican war, and was left for dead in the Battle of Cerro Gordo, being shot through the body by an *escopet* ball. One of the soldiers in that battle wrote to the *National Intelligencer*, that when he, with others, proceeded to raise him up, this brave Irish emigrant thus addressed them: "Men, I am of no further use to my country! you are. Lay me down and let me die; I might as well die here as to be taken off to die. You are all strong, able-bodied men, able to do your country some service, lay me down and do your duty."

The landing of the one hundred and fifty men of Walker's expedition brought home in the *Saratoga*, and cast adrift at Norfolk, is deeply resented by the citizens of that place. The men are absolutely paupers, without money, without resources, nearly without clothes, many in bad health, and not a few reckless and purposeless men. It is more than probable than the majority were led to engage in the expedition as a last effort to mend fortunes which could not be rendered more desperate.

Hon. Wm. H. M. Pusey, State Senator from the Council Bluffs district, Iowa, will represent twenty-three organized counties. The area of country composing his district is much larger than either of the States of New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts or New Jersey—three times as large as Connecticut—nearly seven times as large as the State of Delaware, and larger than Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut put together.

The amount of water now discharged form the three-inch well at Charleston is 28 gallons per minute, 30,320 gallons per day. It is believed that by the applications of a force pump, this quantity can be increased to 300,000 gallons, and a committee of the Board of Aldermen recommends that the experiment be tried. Meantime a well is now being bored twelve inches in diameter.

A singular piece of information comes to us from France to the effect that the Government of Napoleon is about concluding a treaty with the Sandwich Islands which will virtually place them under a French protectorate. The subject is one of especial interest to the people of this country, and will doubtless receive from our Government all the attention it deserves.

A furious storm of wind, which lasted half an hour, lately visited New Orleans, and did a great deal of damage. Fifteen ships, and a great number of steamboats, were broken from their moorings, and the lake end of the Pontchartrain Railroad was about half destroyed. Several lives are also reported lost.

The New Bedford (Mass.) *Mercury* says that on January 12, a corn field was ploughed near that city, the soil perfectly pliable, and the ploughing as easy as in the best season. Pansies are still in blossom, and the buds of the cherry tree have started a little in some exposures.

At a Cincinnati hotel, recently, two ladies retiring to rest were frightened by the discovery of a fellow concealed under the bed, who grasped the ankle of one of the ladies. There was a prodigious outcry in the house about that time, but in the confusion the culprit escaped.

Dr. Bunting says that hot bread never digests. It tumbles about the stomach until it begins to ferment, and is eventually passed out, undigested, as an unwelcome tenant. Think of this, ye hot-buttered roll eaters! Hot bread is a first-rate dyspepsia producer.

The following result of the omission of a comma, is rather ludicrous. In an interesting article about the inauguration of the new hospital building in New York, the writer is made to state that an extensive view is presented from *the fourth story of the Hudson River.*

A subscription has been opened at New Orleans to purchase a sword for Commodore Paulding, in approval of his prompt dealing with Walker. This shows that New Orleans is not wholly given over to filibustering.

The Eighth of January, the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, would appear to have been celebrated with considerable spirit throughout the country, if we may judge from the reports in the papers.

Cincinnatti, according to an estimate, has a population of 244,000 inhabitants, an increase in ten years of over 87,000. The value of manufactures and industry is set down at $80,000,000.

A late religious writer stigmatizes the authors of yellow-covered novels, as "literary scorpions, who sting virtue to death."

He is a rich man who has God for his friend.

Let no man be ashamed of poverty.

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*** All Letters and Communications should be addressed, "NEW YORK TABLET," 164 William st., New York.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A CITY SUBSCRIBER.—We take no interest in the controversy over the literary remains of the *debauchee*, Aaron Burr. His last act before the duel with Hamilton shows plainly the manner of man he was. None but a *roue*, without parental delicacy, could have transferred a lewd correspondence to his own daughter's keeping, and we are only surprised that the aforesaid daughter, Mrs. Alston, not only preserved the evidences of her father's base criminality, but transferred them over to the garrulous indiscretion of his biographer, Mr. Parton.

P. J. Mc.—The difficulty at Emmetsburg, to which you call our attention, is only known to us through the papers. If "sixty or seventy of the oldest students signed a declaration and left for their homes in Pennsylvania, Texas, Cuba, and other points," we see no reason for regarding them as more wise or prudent than the Faculty, which deservedly ranks high among the highest of other institutions in the Union.

Will the Subscriber from Mobile, Ala., who sent us $2 50 in gold forward his name, and we will comply with his request?

"Cambrensis" pays up to November, 1858.

FINEEN THE ROVER.

Air—"You'd think, if you heard their pipes squealing."

An old castle towers o'er the billow
That thunders by Cleena's green land,
And there dwelt as gallant a rover
As ever grasped hilt by the hand—
Eight stately towers of the waters
Lie anchored in Baltimore Bay,
And over their twenty score sailors,
O, who but the rover holds sway?
Then ho! for Fineen the Rover!
Fineen O'Driscoll the free!
Straight as the mast of his galley,
And wild as the wave of the sea!

The Saxons of Cork and Moyallo,
They harried his lands with their powers,
He gave them a taste of his cannon,
And drove them like wolves from his towers.
The men of Clan London brought over,
Their strong fleet to make him a slave,
They met him by Mizen's wild highland,
And the sharks crunched their bones 'neath the wave.
Then ho! for Fineen the Rover,
Fineen O'Driscoll the free,
With step like the red stag of Beara,
And voice like the bold sounding sea.

Long time in that old battered castle,
Or out on the waves with his clan,
He feasted, and ventured, and conquered,
But ne'er struck his colors to man.
In a fight 'gainst the foes of his country,
He died as a brave man should die,
And he sleeps 'neath the waters of Cleena,
Where the waves sing his *caoine* to the sky!
Then ho! for Fineen the Rover,
Fineen O'Driscoll the free,
With eye like the Osprey's at morning,
And smile like the sun on the sea. —*Nation*.

NEW YORK TABLET.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 30, 1858.

THE "STATES" AND HENRY C. CAREY.

A MORE puppyish question than that asked a few days ago by the Washington *States* "Who *is* Carey?" has seldom met our eyes. The interrogator under the mask of ignorance affects to be severe, and his stroke, like an inverted arrow, returns upon himself. If one were to ask, "Who is the writer in the *States*?" the injury would necessarily remain unanswered; but Henry C. Carey—a worthy son of a worthy father—has made his mark too broad and deep in American thought to be unknown to the ablest and wisest on the Continent.

Matthew Carey, the father of Henry C., was the associate of Benjamin Franklin when Envoy at the French Court—the editor and proprietor of the "Volunteer's Journal," which did good duty in calling into existence the "Volunteers of '82," and underwent a trial at the bar of the House of Commons, before visiting America to spend a quarter of a century with distinction in American politics and literature. He was one of the leading Democratic Editors who sustained the Administrations of Jefferson and James Madison. As such, the *Tribune* justly says, "he wrote some of the best and most convincing essays in favor of the Protection of Home Industry ever penned by man. To him and his Democratic cotemporary and compeer, Hezekiah Niles, is this country more indebted for their writing in behalf of this policy than to all her soldiers since George Washington." Matthew Carey's name was mentioned with just appreciation in the Webster and Haynes controversy; and while the Irishman has to thank him for the *Vindiciæ Hibernicæ*, and "Olive Branch," the American reader is no less indebted to him for—among other works—the "American Museum," a miscellany which, to the present day, is regarded by the student of our history as an invaluable book of reference.

Henry C. Carey has his father's love for the science of Political Economy, together with a faculty of expression greater than his father's. Many of his essays on wages, trade, &c., have been translated in France, Germany, and Sweden. In our own country he is the only man who treats the science of government as a *specialite*, and his readers are among our deepest and most correct thinkers.

Honored by all, and by the best approved,
By those who know him most, the most beloved—

he can well afford to have the question asked "Who *is* Carey?" for no one can answer it without writing his panegyric.

THE ALMS HOUSE QUESTION IN JERSEY CITY.

OUR readers will remember that we called attention some months ago to a system of coercion practised in the Jersey City Alms House, and that, although we failed to procure the instant ejectment of the Poor Master on account of his inhuman treatment of Catholic paupers and their children, we did our part in defeating his *alter ago*, the chairman of the Alms Committee, Alderman Irving, in his attempt to play champion of "anti-sectarianism," and to secure a seat in the Legislature.

Within the past week we have been compelled to re-open the question of Alms House government on a very different basis. Instead of pauper's affidavits, explicitly proving that physical violence was used to procure attendance on Protestant worship, we had the evidence of the City Clerk's books to prove that frauds had been perpetrated; and in the subsequent exposure of these malversations we willingly acknowledge our indebtedness to the courtesy of the *Telegraph* and the *Courier and Advertiser*. The editors of these journals, in common with ourselves, have elicited the complimentary indignation of the President of the Board and two or three other vulgar politicians; but, between us, we have also succeeded in forcing an investigation in which all we asserted has been conceded by the parties implicated—Alderman Irving and the Poor Master.

We cannot anticipate the Report of the Investigation Committee which will be presented as we go to press. In our remarks before them on Friday last we showed as conclusively as words could, that they had no alternative but to connive at the alleged frauds, or to suggest the prompt punishment of the offenders.

MR. WRIGHT OF THE EVANGELICAL CONFERENCE.—There is a report among the politicians of Indiana, and current with well informed parties in Washington, that Mr. Wright, our Minister at Berlin, is about to return home, some say, from inclination, others from necessity. We hope the latter is the true reason. In a disregard of the dignity and requirements of official character he has been exceeded by only one of our diplomatic representatives at foreign Courts, Pierre Soule, the fighting and filibustering exponent of Southern "chivalry."

THE HUGUENOTS AND THE MORMONS.

The NEW YORK TABLET undertakes to show an exact parallel between the case of the French Huguenots in the reign of Louis XIV. and their treatment by Catholic France, and the Mormons in Utah and their proposed treatment by the United States. The TABLET does *not* state, however, that the Huguenots were a peaceful community, and nonconformist only where the rights of conscience were involved; neither does it state that our government does not propose interference with the Mormons on account of their religion or of their disgusting domestic institutions, but for their insubordination to law, for their crimes, and for their open rebellion against the supreme national authority.—*People's Organ, Bath, Me.*

We did not say that the French Calvinists "were a peaceful community" for the very good reason that *they were not*. Taking advantage of the dissensions of parties during the minority of Charles IX. they broke out into open rebellion, overran a considerable part of the kingdom, made themselves masters of many towns, banished Catholic worship from every place they won, massacred the clergy, broke down the tombs of the dead, burned the body of St. Martin at Tours; and plainly acknowledged that they wished to overthrow the fabric of the State and destroy the freedom of the universal religion. They called in foreign aid to effect what their own arms were unable to do; and the succors of men and money received from Queen Elizabeth and the Protestant States of Germany, both before and after the battle of Jernac, where Conde fell, shows with how much reason France had to regard them—not merely as rebels solving a French quarrel by French means—but as traitors trafficking to outside enemies, in the safety and independence of the nation. Even after they had secured freedom of religion and civil privileges, and enjoyed them for 87 years, they sought to establish a distinct sovereignty in French Territory, and invited by their persistent hostility the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, which followed. To talk of the Huguenots as "a peaceful community" is simply absurd. Whatever excuses they had for rebelling before 1598, they had none afterwards; and the attempt to turn Rochelle into the centre of a republic with a Calvinistic Church "establishment," shows that they were rebels from conviction, as they were bigots in practice. The only comment which we need append to our contemporary's reference to their "rights of conscience" is this: While they were fighting for them they denied the "rights of conscience" to all who did not believe with Geneva—when they had won them, they abused the consequent privileges, and sought to give a precedent to the secessionists of the South and the Apostles of Utah.

There is a difference between the Huguenots and the Mormons, but it is not the one which the *People's Organ* seeks to draw. The former endeavored to force their peculiar notions on the whole French nation—the latter design to confine theirs to their own Territory. The principles which justify the Federal authority in proceeding to bring Utah under its control, are the same Louis XIV. acted on bringing Rochelle into subjection; and we cannot approve of our present policy in reference to the Latter Day Saints, without approving of Louis' action in regard to the Huguenots.

BIGOTRY IN BUFFALO.—The Superintendents of the Poor for Erie County, having their office in Buffalo, refuse to allow a Catholic priest to give gratuitous service to the Catholic poor in the County House, once in each month. The best comment which we can make on this fact is this: The foreign-born citizens of Buffalo are one-third of the whole population, and they can determine all matters of this kind by an intelligent independence next election day. To talk to the ignorant Superintendents about the right of the Church in relation to State-fed paupers is simply a waste of time. Proclaim fairly that your vote may be bought by any men who will bind themselves to see your views carried out, and they will understand such language when impervious to the most convincing logic. Try the prescription.

In our notice last week of a conversion at Niagara Falls, the lady's name should have been published "Miss Hayes," instead of "Miss Hughes."

THE CONFESSIONAL AS A TRIBUNAL OF PRACTICAL MORALITY.

Mr. Joel Rockwell gratefully acknowledges the receipt of $468, restitution money, through the Rev. Thomas Walsh, Assistant Rector of St. Patrick's Church, in this city.—*Hartford (Conn.) Courant.*

Few persons reflect, when they abuse the Confessional, on the very important part it plays in enforcing honesty between man and man. Where law is powerless, and the natural sense of right and wrong is darkened by the mist of self-interest, or only gains a hearing to be silenced, the third Sacrament of the Church interferes and accomplishes what no other power than one of superhuman origin could effect. Restitution, however, is merely one of its conditions; and we can hardly exaggerate the amount of crime which it prevents, when we consider the amount it causes to be cancelled. There are few clergymen on the American Mission who have not at some time returned stolen or lost money to its owners, while the ethical rules of the Confessional follow every practical Catholic into the professions and determine his conduct in relation to all the principal duties of life.

That Catholics are cheats, and liars, and homicides, is no fault of their Church, for to be either or all of these they must first disregard her laws, and wholly avoid the channels through which they are expressed. In other words, to be bad citizens they must first be bad Catholics; and when men become indifferent to the fealty which their church demands, and which is urged on them by promises of the highest punishments and rewards, they naturally become indifferent to the lesser moralities, and avoid crime rather because it may be detected, than because it is criminal. But even for these she has a gate of reconciliation, and if we would draw a comparison between it and the Puritan "stool of repentance," we have only to see how the penitents in the one instance retain what they have illegally got, and in the other return whatever is not their own. We know persons who have been in communion with different sectarian congregations in which open confession was a common practice, and in an experience of twenty years they cannot recall one case *where the penitent conceded a definite fraud and repaid it.*

From this point of view, how bare is Protestantism as a system of religion enforcing *practical* morality! How admirably organized is Catholicity! The former furnishes no inviolable means of communication between the injurer and the injured, nor makes confession obligatory at certain times under pain of mortal sin, thus guarding the smallest concerns of the Christian conscience by the force of its greatest. The latter does; and if we wish to see the distinction drawn apart from paper, we need only pay a visit to a Protestant and a Catholic Church on any Saturday evening. The one is full of emptiness—the other thronged with waiting penitents.

THE CATHOLIC SCHOOLS OF NEW YORK.—The article on the Catholic Schools of New York, which we publish from the *Herald* in another page, contains several errors, and is rendered still more imperfect by many omissions. There is no Catholic school, as stated in Harlem; and no mention is made of St. Joseph's School in Leroy street, with an attendance of 450 pupils, in charge of four Christian Brothers, or the school attached to the Church of St. John the Evangelist, with its 500 children, under the care of four teachers, two laymen and two Sisters. St. Vincent's Academy is situated, *not* in 42d street, but in No. 44 Second street, and has an average of *one hundred* pupils; while the school connected with the Church of the Immaculate Conception has between *five and six hundred* children, under the direction of *seven* teachers.

CULPRITS ON THE STAGE.—The Pittsburg *Catholic* is justly severe on the Stage Managers of that city because they permitted a play on their boards in which a convicted criminal under sentence of death was represented as "a hero." This is done monthly in New York, and no one seems to think that the Legislature should interfere.

IRISH GIRLS IN THE WESTERN MARKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE N. Y. TABLET.

SIR:—Repeatedly, during the last year, the public have been apprized of the great and permanent advantages to be derived by homeless children through the agency of a certain society in your city styling itself "The Children's Aid Society," and professing to have for its object the removal of destitute little ones to comfortable homes in the West. Numbers of simple people believed in the sincerity of the movement, and contributed their funds towards the accomplishment of what they deemed so desirable an end; but the great majority of contributors—those who worked and contributed most—were, from the commencement, well aware of the real object sought to be obtained, which was neither more nor less than the proselytism of such children of Catholic parentage as could be drawn within the clutches of the society.

Since the depression in labor commenced they have also undertaken to provide homes in the country districts for young females, and I beg to call your attention to the way in which their dupes have been treated. It appears from the report of the Jamesville (Wisconsin) *Independent*, that a number were sent to that place, and on their arrival were disposed of in the following manner. I quote the words of the *Independent*:

"Mr. Tracy and a party of young women have arrived here. A charge of ten dollars was made for each person, the money to be paid by the employer, and to be deducted from the future earnings of the young women. The free church was thrown open—the young women occupying the seats in rows, some of them crying. *Customers then walked along the range, with perfect coolness, examining their condition, and as they found one suitable, they planked the cash, and carried off the prize.*"

You are here, sir, carried within the precincts of what is called a "free church," (and certainly the title is a proper one, when we take into account the use to which the edifice was applied,) and a number of females, many of them of respectable parentage, are arranged in rows along the building. The situation is evidently an irksome one, judging from the tears which course each other down their cheeks. The connoisseur in female eligibility is also there, and surveys the group. To every corner of the edifice he directs his attention. Not a nook is suffered to escaped the glance of his keen eye. Anon he selects one whose features and symmetry he deems faultless, to use the words of the *Independent* the cash is "planked" down, and for the miserable sum of ten dollars the prize is borne off. No conditions are enjoined on the part of the seller; no guarantee demanded—at least we hear of none—and even if demanded, I am at a loss to conjecture how its provisions could be enforced in case of non-compliance. Verily! humanity has sunk to its lowest when ten dollars are accounted a full and sufficient equivalent for a young, healthy and well favored type of the Caucassian race! In any of the southern markets an article of the same style and age, with a black face, is pronounced "good" for eight hundred dollars. In the markets of Constantinople, a Circassian girl of twenty summers has frequently brought more than a thousand dollars. It is reserved for the Janesville factors to undersell both Mussulman and South Carolina planter.

This system of sending young females to the West, as adopted by "The Children's Aid Society," is, in my opinion, barbarous and scandalous in the extreme; in perfect accordance with the principles af Mormonism, Free-Loveism, and the *isms* of a similar nature. It is a system opposed to the law of God and detrimental to the State, destined to work incalculable mischief unless frowned down by an honest public opinion, and certain to produce depravity and concubinage to a fearful extent. May I hope you will give it its fitting character in the TABLET? Yours, very respectfully, *

Our space will not allow us to discuss the matter of the above letter this week. In our next issue we will treat it at length.—ED. N. Y. TABLET.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—We deeply regret the recent demise of Jas. H. Burke, editor of the Ottawa *Tribune*. Mr. Burke was generally esteemed as an able and an honest man, a true Irishman, and a great benefactor of the portion of Canada in which he labored. Many of our readers will remember his excellent statistical essays on the resources of the Ottawa.

MISSION OF THE PASSIONIST FATHERS AT ST. MICHAEL'S, FLUSHING, L. I.

THE beautiful church of St. Michael, Flushing, Long Island, erected three years since by its present pastor, Rev. J. O'Beirne, has been for the past three weeks the scene of the missionary labors of the Rev. Fathers, Gaudentius and Anthony, of the order of Passionists, through whose unwearied zeal, the progress of Catholicity has been much advanced. Thirteen hundred members of the congregation received Holy Communion during the mission, and the confessional was daily besieged by persons residing in New York, Brooklyn, and other places more distant. At the evening lectures and ceremonies the Church was crowded. Many of the most respectable members of other religious denominations were present, and evinced by their earnest attention, that, if they did not believe the doctrines of the Catholic Church, they admired the unfeigned devotion of her children.

The most august of the ceremonies was the exposition of the Blessed Sacrament which commenced on Sunday, and continued until the following Tuesday night. The beautiful appearance of the altar, teeming with lights, and adorned with flowers, showed the exquisite taste of the ladies who decorated it. The processions on each of those evenings were very imposing. The girls dressed in white, wearing wreaths and veils, the boys with cassocks and surplices, the members of the Flushing Benevolent Society wearing badges, and each one bearing a lighted taper, added greatly to the impressiveness of the occasion. The choir, under the direction of Rev. Father Anthony, elicited the highest encomiums on the musical talents of the Rev. gentleman, and added much to the solemnity of the mission, which terminated on Tuesday night.

On the following morning, amid the tears and blessings of a vast concourse of people the Rev. Fathers took their departure for their monastery at Pittsburgh, Pa., the Rev. Joseph Huber of Strattonport, and Rev. J O'Beirne, accompanying them to New York. The Catholics of Flushing, we have no doubt, will ever hold in high esteem the many virtues of the good Fathers, Gaudentius and Anthony.

CONSECRATION OF RIGHT REV. J. H. LUERS, D. D., FIRST BISHOP OF FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

THE Cincinnati Cathedral was filled to its utmost capacity at the consecration of the first Bishop of Fort Wayne, Indiana, says the *Telegraph*, and thousands had to return home disappointed in the hope of finding a place. The ceremony commenced at ten o'clock. The Most Rev. Archbishop Purcell was the Consecrator, and the assistant Bishops were the Right Rev. M. de St. Palais, of Vincennes, and the Right Rev. G. Aloysius Carrell, of Covington. The Assistants in the Pontifical Mass were: The Very Rev. E. T. Collins, V. G., Archdeacon; the Rev. Messrs. J. Albrinck, of Pomeroy, and Borgess, of Columbus, Deacon and Subdeacon of Office; Rev. Messrs. Borlando and Pabisch, Deacons of Honor; the Rev. Messrs. Rosecrans and Coppinger, Masters of Ceremonies. Father Wimmer, the Mitred Abbot of the Benedictines at Latrobe, Pa.; the Very Rev. James Whelan, Provincial of the Dominicans; the Rev. Father Otho, Superior of the Franciscans; the Rev. Father Oakley, Superior of the Jesuits; the Rev. Patrick Henneberry, of the Congregration of the Most Precious Blood, were present. Among the secular clergy assisting, were the Rev. Messrs. J. Quinlin, of Mount St. Mary's Seminary, Chaplain to Dr. Luers; Clement Hammer, notary *pro tem.* to the most Rev. Archbishop; Rev. Mr. Benoit, Pastor of Fort Wayne; Rudolph and Wiess, from the diocese of Vincennes; and a large attendance of the clergy of Cincinnati.

The vastness of the assembly filling the windows, the confessionals, and even standing upon the pedestals of the columns, and the large attendance of clergymen in the sanctuary, rendered the scene unusually impressive. The creation of a new Prince of the Church, with the prescribed ceremonies, is of itself sufficiently imposing; but the present one was peculiarly so from the circumstances mentioned. At the proper time the Bulls were read, the oath taken, the examination made, the holy anointing conferred, the imposition of hands of all the Bishops, the blessings of the gloves, rings, miter, crozier, and the new Prelate was received to "the kiss of peace" by the Consecrator and the Assisting Bishops.

The sermon was preached from the Altar by Right Rev. M. J. Spalding, D. D., Bishop of Louisville, from Ephes. iv., ch. 11 and seq. v. Subject—*The Christian Ministry.*

THE STATE MARRIAGE LAWS, AND THE ARMY AND NAVY CHAPLAINS.—The community owes its thanks to the *Tribune* for its recent articles on a revision of our Marriage Laws, and the system of Army and Navy Chaplaincies. Owing to the present state of our statutes relating to marriage, children, whom the law will not allow to bind themselves for the payment of a debt, have the power of giving themselves away in marriage without proper publicity; and on account of the gross perversion of the authority of the Federal Government, none, or very few, besides Episcopalian ministers, are appointed to take charge of the spiritual interests of the Land and Sea services. The new Constitution of Oregon provides that "no money shall be drawn from the Treasury to be appropriated for religious uses," and if we would not urge the national government to go so far, it seems but fair that, since chaplains are a necessity in preserving the *morale* of the Army and Navy, the votes of the parties to be benefitted by them should decide the religious character of the clergyman appointed.

THE UNION OF ORANGE AND GREEN.

The trees are with fruit overladen,
Like golden balls dropt from the sky,
As ripe as the cheeks of a maiden
Empurpled by the Sun of July.

A mock-bird high perched mid the branches,
Untiring the summer-day long,
A flood of sweet melody launches,
And claims but a fig for a song.

The day-beam is ardently shining—
I sit 'neath the trees' leafy screen—
A vine with the Orange bough twining—
My thoughts in the Island of Green.

Where oft, in the days of my childhood,
I sat on a heather hill-side,
And watched, by the meadow and wild-wood,
The fast-flowing Avondhuv glide.

And saw the gay Cavalcade prancing,
Of Lordlings and Squirelets along,
Their Dames in gilt chariots past glancing,
But cared not a fig for the throng.

E'en then, my boy's spirit indignant
At the proud-flaunting upstarts rose high;
The Chiefs of a Faction malignant;
Their look spoke the *Evil one's eye.*

Then, folly, a fast driving master,
My youthful feet hurried along;
But love for my country came faster,
And brought the first promptings of song.

For, reading her deep chequered story,
Appeared to my wrapt vision then,
The days of her long varnished glory,
When heroes and saints were her men.

Ere the Spirit of Discord divided
The hearts and the souls of her brave,
Or the Demon of Hatred derided
The mourners who knelt on her grave.

The sun in the West is declining,
And soon it will cease to be seen—
The slanting rays fall in their shining
Like gold on the Oranges-green.

And shadows around me are creeping,
Like spectres, in silence along,
The skies too at sun-set are weeping,
And hushed in the mocking-bird's song.

The sun will arise from the ocean,
Again to illumine the scene—
May it witness, I pray with devotion,
The Union of Orange and Green.

R. P.

July 12, '57.

[*For* BUSINESS NOTICES, *see 13th page.*]

NOTICE.

THE following regulations have been adopted by the Committee of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylums, having in charge Admissions and Binding out of children, and are published by them for the information of the Catholic public in general, and of the Reverend Clergy in particular, through whom applications for admission are usually made:

1. No applications for admission will be entertained by the Committee unless previously submitted to the Sister having charge of the asylum into which admission is sought, and her approval of the application be obtained.

2. Applications approved of as above by the Sisters, will be submitted by them to the Committee at their *first* semi-monthly meeting, which is set down for the second Sunday of each month, until further notice.

3. During the interval of time elapsing before their *second* semi-monthly meeting on the last Sunday of the month, the Committee will endeavor to obtain such additional information as may be within their power on the merits of the several applications submitted to them, and will fill therefrom at said meeting, according to the best of their judgment, such vacancies in the asylum as may have been then and there reported to them.

4. Care will be taken, as far as circumstances will permit, to afford each parish its fair share of admissions into the asylum.

5. Orders for admission will be issued by the Chairman within a day or two after the last semi-monthly meeting, at such time and place as, by experience, will be found to be most convenient. Persons receiving the same will be expected to furnish all the required particulars relating to the child—such as age, parents, name, &c., &c.

6. It is intended, and it would certainly be desirable in the interests of the orphans, that applications for binding out should follow the same order, and be subject to the same examination, as applications for admission. As no doubt however cases will arise, of desirable applications, which will not admit of delay, and which must be replied to at once, the Committee will endeavor, in concert with the Sisters, to provide for such, as they occur. All applications for binding out are to be presented, as heretofore, to the Sisters having charge of the respective asylums.

The Catholic public will be informed of any changes in the above regulations, which, after experience, the Committee may find it necessary to make.

JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Chairman.

WILD OATS; or, *The Autobiography of an Adventurer.* By WILLIAM S. H. CUSHING. New York: Daniel Fanshaw, 36 Ann street.

This book is, as its name implies, the details of the exploits as well as the hairbreadth escapes of an (we would almost say) very reckless adventurer, who losing his father at an early age, was destined to become a spoiled and wayward boy—a fate which, in numberless instances, falls to the lot of those similarly situated. An early acquaintance with two cousins of his, attached to the United States Navy, together with the reading of fabulous accounts of wealth, said to be easily procured in strange countries, prompted a desire for travel and adventure. There is seldom a possibility of satisfying the quick desires of a strong untutored mind, save the gratification of its will, and so it was in this instance. The many and varied incidents which occurred in the after life of the author, while carrying out the aspirations of his youth, form, therefore, the subject of this volume. After glancing over its pages, we are led to conclude that the writer is the representative of a class rather numerous in the country at present—one who, if commencing his career in 1856 or 7, would be certain to regard Nicaragua freebooters with enthusiasm, and to look on Filibusterism as the only "institution" within the country worth maintaining.

The Editor of the Montreal *True Witness* threatens to suspend its publication unless his subscribers pay up their indebtedness. We trust they will do so, for Catholicity has no better newspaper advocate in America than Mr Clarke.

ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS IN NEW YORK.

How they are Supported and their Means of Education —Number of Pupils and Teachers in all the Schools— Value of School Property, &c., &c., &c.

During the last twenty-five or thirty years there has been a large increase in the number of Catholic schools in the city of New York and vicinity. In fact, previous to the year 1830, there were so very few for the instruction of Catholic children exclusively as to be hardly deserving of notice. They have now, however, grown to be so numerous, and take such a prominent position among our educational institutions, as to render an extended account of them interesting at this particular time.

The Catholic schools may properly be divided under three heads—the colleges, seminaries, and other higher institutions of learning, in which only pay pupils are taught, and where they are instructed in the higher branches of education; the free schools, connected with churches, which are supported by the Catholic community—that is, the congregation of each church maintaining its own school, the pupils connected with each of which are educated free of expense, with the exception of a nominal amount paid for books; and the Orphan Asylums, the name of which is an index to their character and the duties they have to perform. In addition to these there are other institutions in which young girls are instructed in dressmaking and other branches of the sewing art, besides the lessons they receive during a few hours of each day, in reading, writing, and the ordinary course of a common education.

The first school established by Catholics as such, and in which religious was joined with secular instruction, was in the building in Prince street, between Mulberry and Mott, which was erected for and is still occupied by the Sisters of Charity. The organization of the first Catholic school is therefore owing to them, under the sanction of the Episcopal authority. A small body of this religious order came from Emmetsburg, Md., where the mother house exists, and which continued to supply teachers to the Catholic educational and charitable institutions of this city as they were required. It is in the building in Prince street, which has since been enlarged to meet the increasing demands of charity, that the Catholic orphans were and are still supported. In 1830 St. Paul's School, in South Brooklyn, was established, and in the same year St. Peter's, in Barclay street, was opened. These were followed by St. Stephen's, in East Broadway, organized also in 1830, the Half Orphan Asylum, corner of Eleventh street and Seventh avenue, and St. Mary's Select School—both of which were commenced in 1833. A large number of schools of different grades have been opened since then, the majority of which, however, were established between 1841 and the present time. In 1846 there were fifty Sisters of Charity in New York whose special duty was the instruction of children, seventeen of whom left for Emmetsburg, leaving thirty-three still in the city. During the following year a Mother House, in which teachers were prepared for the different schools under the charge of the Sisters, was organized here, and a piece of ground for the erection of a suitable building was purchased in the upper part of the island. This is the same institution to which the name of Mount St. Vincent was given, and which, falling within the limits of the Central Park, has been purchased by the Corporation. In anticipation of the removal of the institution, the estate of Font Hill, formerly owned by Mr. Edwin Forest, and which is in the vicinity of Yonkers, has been purchased for its use, and a building is now in process of erection on the grounds. The Papal authority for the establishment of a separate Mother House was granted on the application of Archbishop Hughes in 1847. Since 1847 the community of Sisters has increased from thirty-three to more than two hundred, and they have sent a colony to Halifax, where they have an asylum and schools under their charge. As the educational institutions which are intrusted to their care are of different grades, we propose to speak of each under its appropriate head:

THE HIGHER SCHOOLS FOR FEMALES.

The Academy of Mount St. Vincent is situated on One Hundred and Sixth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, and is, as has been stated, under the charge of the Sisters of Charity. The pupils, of whom there are about one hundred and eighty, vary in age from eight to eighteen years. These are principally from New York and adjoining States; but there are some few, we understand, from the British Provinces and of other religions besides the Roman Catholic, although, of course, a large majority are of that denomination. The institution is supported entirely from the receipts obtained for the education of the pupils, and maintains at its own expense a free school for the education of the children of the poorer classes who live in the vicinity of the Academy. In addition to the ordinary course of studies, the pupils are taught French, Spanish, Italian, German, music, drawing, ornamental work, &c. There are about twenty-five teachers in the different departments, each of whom is required to qualify herself by a long course of training, and is only admitted to the position after a thorough examination.

St. Mary's School, in East Broadway, is conducted by the Sisters, of whom about fifteen have been appointed from the Mother House at Mount St. Vincent. The course of instruction is the same as that pursued in the Academy, to which it is similar in nearly every respect. The number of pupils is 108, and the term of instruction is five and in some instances seven years.

St. Peter's School, in Barclay street, has eighty pupils, and these, like the institutions above-named, are under the charge of the Sisters of Charity, of whom there are four, whose sole occupation is the instruction of girls. These, however, are not all the members of the order residing in the institution—a number of others being engaged in teaching the free school connected with St. Peter's Church, while others are employed in attending to the calls of charity.

St. Bridget's School, situated in Tenth street, has fifty pupils, and occupies the attention of four Sisters. This school, like those already enumerated, is self-supporting.

St. Lawrence's, at Yorkville, is also a select school for females, and is under the charge of four Sisters. There are forty pupils instructed here in the various branches taught in the Academy of Mount St. Vincent, which is the model upon which all the select Catholic schools are founded.

The ladies of the Sacred Heart, another religious community of the Catholic Church, have a select school or boarding academy at Manhattanville. It requires the attendance of about twenty teachers, and numbers one hundred and eighty pupils. The same community have another school of a similar character in East Seventeenth street, in which eighty-six pupils are instructed. There are eight teachers in charge of this institution.

The Ursuline Convent, at East Morrisania, has a select school under the charge of eight of the nuns. The number of pupils is fifty.

A select school, connected with the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, in Canal street, was established some years ago. It has fifty pupils and four lay teachers.

FREE SCHOOLS FOR FEMALES.

With very few exceptions all the free schools for females in the city of New York are conducted by the Sisters of Charity, and each is supported by the congregations of the several churches with which they are connected. About the year 1841 there were few, if any, in the city; but such has been the progress made in this particular that we believe every church in the city supports a school. Until within the last seven or eight years the education of the children was carried on in the basements of the churches; during this time, however, several very fine buildings have been erected for educational purposes, and these are liberally supplied with all the necessary aids to instruction. Some of these have cost from twenty to thirty thousand dollars, and are all owned by the churches of the respective parishes in which they are situated. These school houses, like those erected by the Board of Education, are divided into two departments, for the male and female pupils, and are each capable of accommodating from a thousand to fifteen hundred children. A very few of these are under the charge of lay teachers, who are paid from the school fund of the churches with which they are connected. All the schools will, however, eventually come under the care of the Sisters of Charity, and in the course of a few years it is expected that all the churches will have suitable buildings erected. At a stated period each year the children are examined in their various studies for the purposes of promotion, and to create a laudable spirit of emulation among them, premiums, consisting of books adapted to the capacity of each, are given to the most deserving. The following is a correct list of the female free schools, with the number of teachers and pupils:

St. Mary's, in Pitt street, under the charge of four Sisters of Charity, has an attendance of 400 pupils.

St. Joseph's School, conducted by four Sisters, numbers also 400 pupils. The building is situated in Leroy street, near Hudson.

St. James', in Rosevelt street—About 400 pupils, under the instruction of four Sisters.

St. Peter's, in Barclay street—Three Sisters and about 300 pupils.

St. Bridget's—Three Sisters and 300 pupils. The school is at present held in a basement, but there is a building in process of erection on the corner of Avenue B and Eighth street.

The school connected with the Church of the Transfiguration is carried on in a very fine building, recently erected in Mott street, near Chatham. There are 300 pupils here, under the charge of three Sisters.

St. Laurence's, in Yorkville, has 150 pupils, and is conducted by three Sisters.

The free school supported by the Academy of Mount St. Vincent, already alluded to, has an attendance of about 100 pupils, under the tuition of three Sisters.

St. Francis Xavier's has a daily attendance of about 450, and has five Sisters.

The Ladies of the Sacred Heart have also a free school attached to their convent at Manhattanville, in which about 100 children are educated, and three Sisters are in attendance.

The Sisters of Mercy have a school on the corner of Houston and Mulberry streets, in which about 250 children are educated free of expense to their parents. There are six Sisters in charge of this school, while others give religious and secular instruction to adults who attend daily at the institution. The number of teachers is about twelve, and the whole number of pupils about three hundred and fifty. Shelter and temporary support are afforded to about one hundred poor girls out of employment until they are enabled to procure work for them.

The free school connected with the Ursuline Convent at East Morrisania has an attendance of fifty children, under the charge of three of the nuns.

The school of the Sisters of Notre Dame, in Thirty-first street, near the First avenue, has, perhaps, a larger attendance than any other school for the education of Catholic children. The building is one of the finest that has been erected for school purposes, and is furnished with everything necessary to promote the education of the pupils, of whom there are 500. The number of Sisters in charge of this school is eight.

The school of St. Alphonsus, in Thompson street, is conducted in the basement of a church, and is under the charge of the Sisters of Notre Dame. There are 150 pupils and three teachers.

There is a free school attached to the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, in Canal street, in which 150 pupils receive instruction from two lay teachers.

The school of the Church of the Nativity, in Second avenue, near Third street, has two lay teachers and 150 pupils.

A new school house has very recently been erected in Twenty-fifth street, between Eight and Ninth avenues, and will soon be opened. In the present building there is an attendance of about 200 pupils, who are under the charge of two lay teachers.

The Church of the Holy Cross, in Forty-second street, near Eighth avenue, has 200 pupils and two lay teachers. It is conducted in the basement of the church.

The schools of St. Francis and St. John, the first in Thirtieth and the second in Thirty-third street, have both an attendance of about 500 pupils, who are under the charge of four lay teachers.

The Church of St. John the Evangelist, in Fiftieth street, and that of St. Paul's, at Harlem, have both about 300 pupils and four lay teachers. They are both conducted in the basements of the churches.

The school connected with the Church of the Immaculate Conception, in Fourteenth street, near First avenue, has two lay teachers and 250 pupils.

COLLEGES AND HIGHER SCHOOLS FOR MALES.

These institutions are exclusively under the control and management of the Jesuits and a religious order called the Christian Brothers, whose sole occupation is the instruction of youth. The free schools for males, with the exception of a few in which lay teachers are employed, are under the charge of the latter, but as a general thing the colleges and higher schools are submitted to the care of the former. St. John's College, which may justly be regarded as one of the most important and extensive of the higher institutions of learning, was opened on the 24th of June, 1841, and was raised to the rank of a university in 1845. The following year it passed into the hands of the Jesuits, under whose charge it has since remained. The average number of pupils is 150, and the course of instruction embraces all the studies pursued in other universities. The number of professors is about fifteen.

The College of St. Francis Xavier, in West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, is under the management of the Jesuits, of whom there are fifteen in charge of the various departments. There are 210 pupils in the Institution.

The Christian Brothers have a select school, called the Academy of the Holy Infancy, in which over ninety pupils receive instruction. The number of teachers is twelve, or an average of one to every eight pupils.

St. Vincent's Academy, in Forty-second street, has eighty pupils and six teachers.

FREE SCHOOLS FOR MALES.

These schools are carried on in many of the buildings in which the females are educated, but in separate departments, as in the schools under the direction of the Board of Education. They are very numerous, as will be seen from the following list giving their location and the number of teachers and pupils:

St. Patrick's School, in Mulberry street, taught by the Christian Brothers, has an average attendance of 346 pupils, under the charge of four teachers.

St. Mary's, in Grand street, has four teachers and 447 pupils.

St. James', in Rosevelt street, four teachers and 450 pupils.

St. Francis Xavier's, West Sixteenth street, four teachers and 370 pupils.

The Church of the Annunciation, at Manhattanville, has a school with an attendance of 176 pupils. Number of teachers three.

The Church of the Transfiguration has just opened a school in Mott street, which has an attendance of 250 pupils, under the charge of three Christian Brothers.

The school attached to the Church of the Immaculate Conception has two lay teachers and 200 pupils.

St. Stephen's School has 200 also, and two teachers.

St. John the Evangelist's, in Fiftieth street, near Fifth avenue, has 150 pupils and two teachers.

St. Paul's, at Harlem, 100 pupils and one teacher.

St. Peter's, in Barclay street 200 pupils and two teachers.

St. Bridget's, 200 pupils and two teachers. This school is on the corner of Avenue B and Eighth street.

In addition to the foregoing we may briefly enumerate those connected with the following churches:

Church of the Holy Redeemer (German), 400 pupils, three teachers; St. Alphonsus, 150 pupils, two teachers (also German); St. Vincent de Paul, 150 pupils, two teachers; Nativity Church, 150 pupils, two teachers; St. Columba's, 150 pupils, two teachers; St. Stephen's, 200 pupils, two teachers; Holy Cross, 150 pupils, two teachers; St. John and St. Francis, both 280 pupils and four teachers.

ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

These benevolent institutions are supported mainly by contributions among the Catholics of New York and the receipts of a festival or series of entertainments which is given once a year in this city. They also receive a small annuity or appropriation from the State. The Female Orphan Asylum, in Prince street, supports about three hundred children, male and female, under the charge of eighteen Sisters of Charity. The children vary in age, from four to twelve years, and when they are strong enough to work are bound out to various trades. All kinds of needlework are taught in the institution, and a portion of its receipts are derived from the work furnished by stores and individuals.

St. Patrick's Male Orphan Asylum, corner of Fifty-first street and Fifth avenue, maintains nearly 400 half orphans, who are under the charge of eighteen Sisters. These children are also apprenticed out when they have arrived at a proper age for the purpose.

In addition to these asylums there was established very recently, by the Sisters of Charity, an industrial school for girls, in Seventh street, near First avenue, where the pupils are instructed in dressmaking and other female occupations, and in which a large amount of needlework is done for various establishments. There are one hundred girls in this institution, who receive instruction in the rudiments of a common education two hours every day; they also receive a slight remuneration for the work performed.

RECAPITULATION.

The following table gives the number of teachers employed, and the pupils in the different Catholic schools throughout New York:

	Pupils.	*Teachers.*
In the higher schools for females	708	34
In colleges and higher schools for males	530	46
In free schools for females	6,100	34
In free schools for males	4,800	54
In orphan asylums, &c.	800	46
Total	12,938	316

This gives an average of 41 pupils to each teacher.

The following table shows the amount of capital invested in school buildings, the land on which they are erected, school furniture, books, &c.:

The female high schools	$780,000
High schools for males	250,000
Female free schools	228,000
Male free schools	228,000
Orphan asylums	462,000
Total	$1,948,000

About one-half of this is under mortgage; but the means at the disposal of the different institutions are considered amply sufficient to redeem the property within the appointed time. —*N. Y. Herald.*

LADIES' FAIR AND FESTIVAL FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CATHOLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TABLET.

SIR:—The Catholic Ladies of this city have made arrangements for holding a Fair and Festival in the rooms of the above Association, No. 839 Broadway, during the week immediately preceding Lent. The proceeds of this Fair are to be devoted to the enlargement and maintenance of the Library and Reading Rooms, which the gentlemen connected with this Association are laboring so zealously to establish and place on an independent and permanent basis. The object of the movement is a most praiseworthy one, and I trust it will receive from our Catholic fellow-citizens that support which its importance deserves. No Catholic needs to be convinced of the necessity of our youth being brought up instructed fully in their duty to their parents, their country, and their God. To effect this, the means offered, and the influence exercised by a library of choice and well-selected works, accessible to all at a mere trifling expense, become secondary only to the teaching and example of the social circle and the instruction and admonitions of those especially appointed as guardians of souls. In the success of this undertaking of our good Catholic ladies, all are interested. For over two years, the expense incidental to organizing and maintaining this institution has been borne by a number of the members, who, notwithstanding, are never absent when any movement for the relief of the poor or the advancement of religion is on foot.

The Library founded in Philadelphia by the illustrious Franklin in 1731, the first public Library ever established in America, is known to have exercised a powerful influence on the Revolutionary struggle, and in our times it is no less necessary to infuse into the young mind principles of true religion and sound morality, than it was in the days of Colonial dependence to inculcate principles of Freedom.

A MEMBER.

LEGENDS AND TALES OF IRELAND.

By Mrs. J. Sadlier.

THE PALACE OF AILEACH.

"God bless the grey mountains of dark Donegal!
God bless Royal Aileach, the pride of them all—
She sits evermore like a queen on her throne,
And smiles o'er the vallies of green Innis-owen!"
C. G. Duffy.

In former times, when Ireland had four provincial kings, independent of the supreme monarch, there was, of course, a royal residence in each of the provinces, constructed on the most magnificent scale according to the then approved rules of architecture. The O'Connors, hereditary kings of Connaught, had their palace of Croghan. The McMurroughs, kings of Leinster, had their royal seat at Ferns, in the county of Wexford; Cashel, the chief seat of the Munster kings, we have already described; Tara, the princely dwelling of the supreme monarch, is well known to most of our readers, but of Aileach, the great fortalice of the northern dynasts, little is generally known. And yet it is, even now, one of the most interesting architectural relics in Ireland, whether we consider it in regard to its singularly grand and commanding site, or the strange, weird character of its own intrinsic features. With the strange lot which belongs to many of Ireland's choicest archeological remains, this royal fortress has become a mystery—a subject for the speculations alike of friend and foe.* But those who indulge in problematical conjectures as to the nature of the remains on Aileach mountain are but little acquainted with the ancient chronicles of Ireland, all of which refer to Aileach in every age of Ireland's national existence, as the northern residence of the kings. Even in the report of the Ordnance Survey, made within the last few years, Aileach is stated to have been a "royal residence"—"one of the most remarkable and important works of its kind ever erected by the ancient Irish!" "The ascent up the mountain for about a mile," says Mr. and Mrs. Hall, "is gradual, till within a few hundred yards of the summit, when it starts up, as it were, somewhat precipitously, into a circular apex of many acres in extent, crowned by the singular pile—of the remote antiquity of which no doubt can possibly exist."

The hill of Aileach is situated in the barony of Innishowen, in a wild and almost inaccessible region, and commands a view of matchless beauty and grandeur over the waters of Lough Foyle and the sublime mountain scenery around its borders. The site was admirably chosen by the pagan monarch who first made it his abode, and he certainly showed himself well skilled in the science of fortification. The fortress consists, we are told, of three vast circles of earthen ramparts, one within the other, with a considerable distance intervening between them. Each rampart is pierced by an entrance about four feet wide, facing on the ancient stone-paved road which leads up the hill to the fortress. Around the inner inclosure is a stone wall that must have been some ten to twelve feet in height, inclosing an area of about eighty-two feet, in the centre of which are the remains of a stone building, apparently of a date somewhat more modern than the circumvallations. In the interior of the wall (which varies in thickness from ten to seventeen feet) there are two stone-roofed passages commencing on either side of the entrance, and running round a considerable portion of the circumference till they open on the inner inclosure.

This strong fortress was the abode of Murkertach Mac Neill, the heroic Roydamna, of whose valorous exploits we have endeavored to give a brief sketch. Soon after the joint expedition of Donogh and Murkertach against the Danes of Dublin, the latter, forced to take refuge in their floating fortresses, directed their prows towards the northern coast, and finally cast anchor by night in Lough Foyle, right in front of the hill of Aileach. Rapid in all their motions, and spurred on on this occasion by the powerful motives of revenge and thirst for plunder, a large force was landed on the rocky shore, and, favored by the beams of a rising moon, the mountain path was quickly and silently traversed, and the Northmen were clambering over the innermost embankment before the Irish trumpets called the garrison to arms.

All was terror and confusion within and about the palace, and Murkertach had much difficulty in producing anything like order. His soldiers, but half awake, had hardly time to wrap themselves in their leathern cloaks,* when the Danish battle-axes were clashing on their shields.

The Danes had mustered in strength, and having once gained the interior of the fortified inclosure, where they had only a small body of the household troops to oppose them, they bore down all opposition. In vain did the gallant prince put himself at the head of his little force, each man of whom, animated by his example, performed prodigies of valor; in vain was the progress of the assailants impeded by their dead; like demons they fought, maddened by vengeance and by hatred of the Christian Irish. And the soldiers of Aileach defended every inch of the royal inclosure with obstinate and determined valor; the conflict was a fearful and a bloody one—the combatants jammed together in fatal proximity, hand to hand, and weapon to weapon, they fought, till at length Murkertach, seeing that all hope was lost, and that the garrison must soon give in, whispered some words to a tall chieftain at his side. The latter swiftly and silently extricated himself from the throng and disappeared within the palace. During the few minutes that he was gone, the Roydamna defended himself with his usual bravery, watching ever and anon for his friend's return. At length he came, and answered by a nod his lord's inquiring glance, at the same time making his way once more to his side. Just then, the leader of the Danes, a man of fierce countenance and gigantic height, called on Murkertach to submit, for that resistance was useless, and the greater loss sustained by him and his the greater would be the chastisement inflicted.

"Your life shall be spared, Prince of Aileach," added the Dane.

"I know it," replied the prince haughtily, "my Eric would be more than you could afford to pay; but you will plunder this my dwelling?"

"As sure as we take it," was the stern reply.

"Well! I suppose I must give in," said the Roydamna, with surprising calmness," only promise me not to lay rough hands on any of the females, and I will not strike another blow!"

"I make no promises," returned the huge Dane, at the same time aiming a blow at his princely opponent, where he stood a few paces from the narrow doorway; "we will have your women with the rest of the spoil—yield, or I cleave you to the belt!"

"I yield not to mortal man!" was Murkertach's answer, accompanied by a blow from his two-edged sword which fell with terrific effect on the Dane's stalwart shoulder. He staggered, and would have fallen had not the pressure from behind kept him on his feet; filled with sudden fury he would have aimed a deadly blow at Murkertach's head, covered only by the barradh, but his right arm had lost its power, and sank heavily by his side.

"Curses on the Christian kern!" he cried, "my arm is, I fear, broken—take him dead or alive!—for the honor of Woden,—for the sake of our kindred blood shed by him—let him not escape!"

The Danes were not slow to act on their leader's word—Murkertach was quickly surrounded, and the gallant Fergus was slain at his side, but still the valiant prince fought on, and although he was at length taken prisoner, the pile of Danish corpses at his feet bore testimony to his puissant valor.

"Now," cried the exulting Auliff, who, from a little distance, had beheld this deadly contest, "now, Murkertach, thou shalt see how we deal with thy fair princess and her dainty daughters—Northmen, the palace is your own—in and take what you will!"

Murkertach smiled in scorn. He knew that Fergus had conducted the ladies of his family with their attendants out of the fortress by a secret passage, and that they were by this time safely housed under the hospitable roof of some friendly chief, escorted by ten or twelve of his faithful followers. For the rest he cared not.

The Danes found an easy passage into the palace, for its brave defenders lay dead in piles within and around the doorway, and over their mangled bodies they rushed in search of the expected booty.

The Irish soldiers had been, from the first, paralyzed by the sudden appearance of the Danes which they could only ascribe to that magic for which those people were famous.* It seemed impossible that they could have otherwise obtained admission to a fortress which was all but impregnable, and when Murkertach was taken prisoner—him whom they considered invincible—that settled the matter. There was no use fighting any more, so the few who remained, laid down their arms, and only stipulated that they might not be "enchanted into dogs or cats, or anything like that."

The fierce and haughty Danes rather encouraged this popular fallacy—at least they never tried to dispel it—well knowing what a fearful power it gave them over a credulous and imaginative people. So they gruffly ordered Murkertach's men to hold their peace if they wanted to keep their natural form—if they stirred hand or foot, they said, they would turn them every soul into rats or mice and leave them to starve amongst the ruins of Aileach.

As for Murkertach himself, he calmly told the enraged Auliff, as the latter ordered him to be taken off at once on board ship, and loaded with heavy chains: "It is well, Fion-Gall,† it is well God is pleased to deliver me into thy hands, for a time—because of my sins, I doubt not,—but He will break the chain of my captivity when and how He pleases—

"Silence!" roared the Dane, smarting under the anguish of his disabled arm, "silence—prate no more of thy God or I break every bone in thy body! Take him off at once, and we shall see whether his God can save him from the lingering death which our vengeance will give him!—away!"

Murkertach only smiled. Not another word escaped his lips, as he was dragged successively through the three portals of the earthworks and down the paved road. He had received some severe wounds in the encounter, and his strength failing before he reached the base of the hill, his captors found it necessary to raise him on their shoulders, muttering curses as they did so, on the weight of himself and his leather cloak.

Great was the disappointment of the Danes when they found the house of Aileach deserted by its fair inmates, not one of whom remained within ken. Heaping curses on the heads of the knavish Irish kerns who had torn almost from their grasp so rich a prize, they endeavored to make up for the loss of the ladies by securing every movable article of value—even articles of furniture they conveyed to their ships, and were then preparing to burn the fortress when the trumpets of the Irish were heard in the distance, and they knew that the clans were gathering. They had nothing for it, then, but to make their retreat with as little delay as possible, fearing to lose the rich plunder of which they had possessed themselves.

The words of Murkertach were speedily verified, and his trust in God amply repaid. When the northern chieftains found Aileach plundered, and its gallant lord a captive in the hands of the Danes, they put to sea at once with what ships they could command, and overtaking the Danish squadron, a fierce battle ensued in which the Irish were victorious, and the Roydamna restored to his people. In the words of the simple old chronicler, "God redeemed him out of the hands of the foreigners."

* Some have shrewdly opined that the ruins on the hill of Aileach are the remains of a temple for Sun-worship. That it might have been in very remote ages, and at the same time a royal palace. Both were often found within the same inclosure.

* Murkertach had himself invented this garment for his soldiers, and was thence called *Murkertach of the Leather Cloaks.*

* The traditions of the Irish peasantry are yet full of the witchcraft and enchantments of the Danes. There is hardly a lake the country over wherein there is not some treasure believed to be hidden, guarded by Danish spells.

† White Stranger.

— In our next, Murkertach's Circuit of Ireland, A. D. 939.

The Old Woman and the Bear.—Her cow had strayed, and was nowhere to be found in her usual pastures. This gave the good dame considerable anxiety. At last she determined to search for her in the higher valleys. Leaving her cottage early one morning, she rambled on for several hours, and at length found herself far up on the Taganai, without coming upon any traces of the fugitive. This was very disheartening—still she would not give up the search. The valley she had entered upon was thickly wooded with pines in many parts; in others there were fine open glades, with clumps of bushes and shrubs, and among these she wended her way from one plot to another. At last she spied the well known dark brown hide through some bushes. The old woman thought of the many hours she had been searching for the truant; and stealing softly on, determined to give her sufficient chastisement. When within reach of her birchen staff, the blows fell fast. Up sprang the animal and turned sharp round, when, to the dame's horror, she saw a large brown bear. The two stood staring at each other apparently with equal astonishment and apprehension, when Bruen, seized with a sudden panic, turned tail and bolted.—*Atkinson's Oriental and Western Siberia.*

THE "TABLET'S" LETTERS.

We do not relish the idea of taking up much space with letters of the following description yet cannot forbear giving a few of those in our possession from friends in the country, and take this opportunity of returning them our sincere and warmest thanks. In future numbers of the Tablet, however, we may be induced to give a few additional ones.

Manchester, N. H., Jan. 8th, 1858.

Gentlemen:—Enclosed you will find $19 50 which you will please place to my credit. Also please send Tablet to the following new subscribers: William H. Wright, John Lee, Denis Sullivan, Mary Kerr, Thomas Corcoran, Brien Maginness, John Skirwain, Jeremiah Connor, Alex. McAllister, Wm. F. Lahey, Maria Murphy, Michael McCalie, James Curtis, Henry O'Neill, William Hayes, Eliza Fahey, Augustin Crosbie. I shall send you a large list next month as soon as business becomes more brisk.

Yours truly, William Crosbie.

Dearbornville, Michigan, Jan. 7th, 1858.

Gentlemen:—Enclosed you will find $13 as subscription for myself and following names. Please send engraving of Archbishop Hughes. The following are the names: O. Lyons, P. Carroll, J. Magoonaugh, J. McInerney, and

Your humble servant, John Meer.

New Albany, Ind., Jan., 1858.

Messrs. Sadlier & Co.: *Gents*—Enclosed I send you $10 for five copies of your valuable paper. I am thinking I can make up another club; I am very desirous, for the purpose of increasing the circulation of your invaluable paper, because I think it is essential for every Catholic to have good moral tales to read instead of the trashy and immoral stuff that fills book and periodical stores in this country. We want Catholic literature to be more extended and more encouraged by the Catholic population of this country; and, in order to have it at a low standard, as regards price, we ought to consider it a duty incumbent on us to do all in our power to enable the writers and publishers, by a large circulation, to sell us cheap, and make it worthy of such a cause. Wishing your Tablet every success, I remain yours truly.

John Tighe.

Bacon Hill, Saratoga Co., N. Y., Jan. 11.

Gents.:—Please find enclosed $5 for myself and Michael Burns. I expect to get up a large club in a few weeks.

Yours, Michael Riordan.

Fayetteville, Ohio, Jan. 9.

D. & J. Sadlier & Co.: *Gentlemen*—Enclosed please find $8 for five copies of your excellent paper, the Tablet. I expect to add more in a few days. Respectfully yours,

John Ballard, P. M.

Greenwood, Jan., 1858.

Messrs. Sadlier & Co.:—I enclose you in this letter a draft for $31 50. You will please send the Tablet to the following subscribers: John O'Hagan, Michael Grumlie, Patrick McCormick, John Caton, John Byrnes, Joseph McDonnell, Martin Moran, Thomas Conway, Daniel Kane, James McCormick and Michael Killduff. Send all the above to Rexville Post Office, Steuben Co., N. Y. Patrick Flynn, Peter Lee and Michael Flynn, send to West Union, N. Y., and L. Cocoman to Greenwood, N. Y. Yours truly, Alex. McAllister.

Kenosha, Wis., Jan. 9th, 1858.

To Messrs. Sadlier & Co.:—I herewith enclose you a draft for $15. Please send the Tablet to the following persons: Rev. D. H. Roach, Edward Baily, Andrew Leonard, Lawrence Reman, Francis Cafferty, William Craney, Thomas English, John Rattigan, Thomas Keenan, M. Gallagher, Thos. Hale, Thos. McCormick, Lewis McConnell, James Harkins, James McDonnell, Thomas Moran, James Cavanagh, John Walsh, Richard Sheehan, Peter O'Hara and Oliver Hoey. I expect to send you some more names soon, for I am ambitious that the moral lessons that Mrs. Sadlier so beautifully conveys in romance, should have access to every "log cabin" and shanty in the West, and act as a moral antidote against the demoralizing influence of the immoral and bigoted publications of the day. I remain, with respect, yours, &c.,

Hugh McDermott.

Ironton, Lawrence Co., Ohio, Jan., 1858.

Publishers of Tablet: *Gents*—As agent in this place for your valuable paper, I called on all the old subscribers, and they are all willing and glad to take such a journal as yours. They wanted it sent to them as usual. Notwithstanding the "hard times" I have procured some new subscribers, and expect to get more in a few days. The following are the names of the new subscribers: Patrick Murphy, William O'Callaghan, John Feeney, Thomas Madden, Maurice Coughlin, Patrick McKeon, Edward Gallagher, George Gunnip, Patrick McNichols, Patrick Cannon, Thos. Leary, Denis Mahoney, George Richey, and William Dundon. Respectfully yours,

Thomas McCarthy.

Alleghaney Arsenal, Pa., Jan., 1858.

Messrs. Sadlier & Co.: *Gentlemen*—I send you $6 for three copies of your valuable Tablet, which you will please send with portraits of Archbishop Hughes to P. Cosgrove, Jeremiah Sullivan, and Your humble servant,

Alex. McBride.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The details of the Indian news.—To what extent has Lucknow been relieved?—More risings.—Reinforcements.—The new India Bill.—Thanksgiving.—The Sepoys to be branded.—The religious policy of the Government condemned.—The TIMES *Correspondent.—Sepoys to replace the Negroes in the West Indies.—A transport Steamer burned.—China.—The English Minister at Persia again in hot water.—Retirement of Lord Harrowby.—Act relative to the Property of Married Women.—A desperate Scheme of Proselytism.—The Royal Patriotic Commission, &c., &c.*

LONDON, 1st Jan., 1858.

The details of the Indian news do not show Lucknow to be so much relieved as the contradictory despatches agreed in proclaiming. The English "patriotic" press itself allows that the accounts received of the relief of Lucknow are exceedingly meagre—and indeed so they are. Means have been found however to rectify the discrepancies in the dates and the number of troops, which I pointed out in my last letter. You will remember that Lord Lyons' despatch stated the amount of the forces under Sir Colin Campbell's command to be twenty-two thousand men; they have since dwindled down to six thousand. Of two despatches one announced the Commander-in-Chief's arrival at Alumbagh on the 21st, the other on the 11th. We are now informed that both these dates are incorrect, and the 12th is assigned as the date of Sir Colin's appearance at Alumbagh. Operations were commenced on the 13th and continued up to the 16th, with (of course) daily increasing advantages for the British. It was on this ever memorable day that 1,500 Sepoys were found dead "in one spot!" It must have been a pretty "big spot." On the 17th, the Residency was relieved and a junction effected between Sir Colin and the besieged Generals, according to the *meagre* accounts which give us no ulterior information except that the rebels had *not yet evacuated Lucknow*, and that the Commander-in-Chief was crying out for reinforcements. It would not be too astonishing if some other British tactician had now to relieve Sir Colin. In order, however, that the *relief* of Lucknow may not excite the too sanguine hopes of the British public, the Press has taken care to warn that willingly credulous body, that though Lucknow be relieved the insurrection in Oude is far from being put down. It is well, in newspaper, as well as military tactics, to make provision beforehand for a safe retreat. The entire forces under Sir C. Campbell, including those in Lucknow, amount, according to the *Bombay Gazette*, to about 8,000 men—a not overwhelming number, as is evident from the Scotch hero's call for help. The remaining portion of the 9th Irregular Cavalry stationed at Hosherpore had revolted, and put to death a Lieutenant of the 52d Native Infantry. Twenty-four members of the royal family of Delhi have been hung in one batch. The British Lion is delighted at the sacrifice.

Efforts have been made to represent the Sepoy insurrection as a war of extermination against Christians of every color and nation. But the conduct of the Sepoys in the French possessions is an irrefragable proof of the contrary.

A proof that the "backbone" of the revolution is not sufficiently broken, is also furnished by the fact that further reinforcements are to be sent out in the beginning of next month. Troops are to be despatched to India *via* Egypt from Gibraltar and Malta.

The bill for the abolition of the East India Company will, it is said, vest the governmental power in a board constituted for that purpose. This board will act directly under the Government and be responsible to Parliament for its acts. A new Secretary of State for India will be appointed. The East India Company, its friend, and dependents, those who have relatives whose diurnal crusts depends upon the existence of that worshipful body will, of course, oppose the bill with might and main, and no doubt throw serious obstacles in the way of its passage. The last act bearing on the government of India, which dates from a quarter of a century ago, provided that in case the government of India should be taken from the Company, the latter worshipful body might insist upon a redemption of the dividend. The ministerial organ opines, that the demand will be made immediately.

The clergymen of the Established Church here can not be reproached with a want of faith. On the strength of the very meagre accounts from the seat of the Indian revolution they offered up "thanksgiving" for the relief of Lucknow, on Sunday, 27th ultimo.

A Bengal newspaper states that a bill has been introduced into the Legislative Council, and twice read, to enable the Government to order that the Sepoys be branded with the letter "M" for mutiny, and "D" for desertion. This is, indeed, taking time by the forelock.

An address to the Indian Government has been drawn up by the National Club, condemning its religious policy in the most energetic language. It is no use endeavoring to hide it—proselytism, like murder, will out.

The well-known Crimean correspondent, Mr. William Howard Russell, left on St. Stephen's Day for India. He will be the special correspondent of the "Thunderer" at the seat of the Revolution, and will join the head-quarters of the army with all possible despatch. His first letter will be looked for with curiosity.

In the case of victory in India, our publicists, with that business foresight which characterizes them, have already found a way of utilizing the Sepoys. It seems that the inherent laziness of the Negro race is a great barrier to the development of industry in our West Indian colonies. The Sepoys are found to be particularly adapted to replace the negro in his avocations. We cry very much against the scheme of the French government for sending free negroes to the Antilles, but notwithstanding our abolitionist susceptibilities, the Sepoy transportation looks very like a revival of the Slave trade in disguise.

A fire broke out on board the screw steamship *Sarah Sands* during her voyage to India with a number of soldiers belonging to the 54th regiment. The fire was discovered during a storm when the steamer was within about 400 miles of the Mauritius. The vessel is an iron one, and, notwithstanding the efforts of all on board, was literally gutted by the flames. The contents of the magazine were thrown into the sea, and no lives were lost. The troops, safely landed, were waiting for a means of transport to their destination.

The news from China announces that the fleet was about to move up the Canton River, and that Canton was to be seized and kept until the *insolence* of Yeh shall have been atoned for. Some accounts state that the French fleet is to co-operate, but they are not such as to be worthy of unlimited confidence.

The British representative in Persia has again, to use a familiar phrase, "put his foot in it." Different causes are assigned for the difficulty between the Minister of Albion and the Shah. One is that the great Briton refuses to acknowledge the legitimacy of the heir to the throne, on the ground that the young prince was appointed in accordance with the desire of the government of the Czar; the other, that the English Ambassador having been invited to the coronation of the Shah's son, refused to sanction the measure on account of the true heir's being a fugitive. Perhaps the representative of the British lion has an idea of becoming Shah himself.

It has been announced in an official sheet that Lord Harrowby has retired from the Cabinet, and that the Privy Seal is to be entrusted to Lord Clanricarde. The same authority states that the cause of the noble Lord's retirement is the indifferent state of his health, but the fact is that his Lordship's indisposition does not prevent him from enjoying himself like a man in excellent health.

The act passed during the late Session to enable married women to dispose of reversionary interest in personal estate took effect from the last day of 1857. The powers of disposition accorded by this law cannot interfere with other powers nor extend to settlements of married women on their marriage. The wives of our fellow-subjects ayont the Tweed are not to have the benefit of the Act.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* writes that in order to facilitate the secession of members of the Catholic Church desirous to embrace any of the thousand and one developments of Protestantism, houses of refuge will be erected for them in suitable spots. That evangelical baronet, Sir Culling Eardley, has already found £500 for the furtherance of his forlorn hope of proselytism, and arrangements are being made to hand round the plate in England. The first "house of refuge" will, according to the Prussian letter-writer, be erected in that headquarters of proselytism, *mommierism*, fanaticism, etc., Basle. The superintendence of those institutions will certainly be a sinecure.

While Sir Culling Eardley is engaged in the good work, the Royal Patriotic Commission does not neglect its portion of it. Three children of a late sergeant of the 4th Dragoon Guards, named Kirley, who was killed in the Crimea, have been placed by the Commission in a Protestant School, notwithstanding that the father was Catholic as well as the mother who has since become a lunatic. Mr. Bowyer, the patriotic member for Dundalk has addressed the Hon. Secretary, but has received in reply the polite intimation that the Secretary's entering into a controversy on the subject is quite out of the question. This will no doubt be an encouragement to the loyal Catholics who may be desirous of contributing to the Indian fund.

It is reported that the Lord Mayor of Dublin has received an invitation from Queen Victoria to be present at the marriage of the Princess Royal and the Prince of Prussia, which is to take place on the 25th.

The Protestants of Kilkenny have registered their disapprobation of the system of Souperism, inaugurated in that city some time since. They have addressed a memorial to the Protestant Bishop, remonstrating against the continuance of the Souper mission. According to their opinion no good has been done by the Soupers but, on the contrary, much ill-will has been created by their evangelical efforts. The Bishop, however, deaf to the protest of the most respectable and influential members of his sect, takes the Soupers under his episcopal wing.

The election for a member of Parliament for the county of Mayo in the place of Mr. Moore was held on the 30th ult. Lord John Browne was proposed by Colonel Gore and seconded by C. L. Fitzgerald, Esq., and no other candidate being visible was declared duly elected.

On Saturday of last week the Bank of Ireland imitated its English sister institution, and reduced the rate of discount to 6 per cent. The state of the Irish markets is exceedingly satisfactory, and much business was done before Christmas. The supplies of many articles in various places, though very large, was yet insufficient to satisfy the demands of buyers.

W.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Principalities.—Russia.—Circassia.—Rome.—Prussia — Portugal.—Naples.—The French Press on the relief of Lucknow.—Ordination at St. Sulpice.—Confirmation.

PARIS, 31st Dec., 1857.

The question of the Danubian principalities has at last entered into a new phase by the departure from Constantinople of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, which is looked upon in political circles as but a preparatory step to his retirement from the post of British representative at the capital of the Ottoman Empire. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe exertised an extraordinary influence over the Turkish Government, and that influence he has steadily and unflinchingly used to thwart the policy and interests of France in the East. In the questions relative to the Principalities and the canalization of the Isthmus of Suez, the French minister, M. de Thouvenel, found in the British Ambassador a continual and overbearing antagonist. The departure of the latter from the scene of his long diplomatic labors may, for these reasons, be looked upon as a veritable triumph for France, and an earnest of the future success of French policy in the Orient. Another remarkable fact is the sort of reconciliation between the French Ambassador and Reschid Pacha, the Grand Vizier, which, according to despatches received from Constantinople, took place on the 16th current. A reconciliation between M. de Thouvenel and the Austrian Minister is also spoken of. You will remember that the representative of Austria, was, during the agitation of the question of the Principalities, completely under the control of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. The British Ambassador has more than probably been wished *bon voyage* by nearly all parties. The Maltese journals state that the Porte before consenting to the opening of the Suez Canal will insist upon the evacuation of Perim and that the Government of the United States will support that demand.

In the Principalities themselves the situation has very little changed. Up to the 16th of the present month the Divan of Wallachia persisted in the resolution of adjourning its deliberations on the second part of its programme. The Divan of Moldavia continued its sessions and its deliberations on the same subjects. It is soon to take up the important question of the enfranchisement of the serfs.

An Italian journal announces that the Porte has drawn a plan of its own for the re-organization of the Principalities. The principal points of this plan would be as follows: The Hospodars instead of being appointed every four years by the Porte are to be chosen by the Divan among the native families, the Turkish government merely reserving the right of confirming their nomination. As to the internal re-organization, a like military, customs', postal, and telegraphic organization will be given to the two provinces.

The Emperor of Russia has taken the first step in the way of pacific reform in his dominions. The initiative measure relates to the serfs. An imperial rescript has been issued for the partial enfranchisement of the serfs in the three provinces of Vilna, Kowno and Grodno, in which, special committees composed of representatives of the nobility had studied the question and pronounced themselves in favor of the reform. Provincial committees and a general one composed of noble proprietors, are charged to elaborate and draw up a plan of reform applicable to the three provinces. The serfs will not be immediately granted complete liberty; they will be liberated progressively. Servitude as it now exists will be succeeded by an intermediate and transitory state in which the peasants will be more or less bound to the land. Subsequently they will be fully admitted to the enjoyment of entire freedom, and may, under certain conditions, pass from one estate to another. This transitory state is not to last more than twelve years. It would seem after all that the Russians are not so very "barbarous" as some of our friends tried to make us believe during the Crimean War.

The Grand Council of Circassia has drawn up an address to the Powers who signed the Treaty of Paris, with the exception of Russia, requesting their intervention in favor of Circassia. The address remarks that Russia had as little right to demand from Turkey the cession of the Circassian coast of the Black Sea as Turkey had to grant it, and that the illegal act has never been recognized by the Cherkesses. The Council looks forward with hope to the meeting of the Congress of Paris, and hopes that the representatives of the different powers will use their influence with the Russian Court to obtain the rights of Circassia.

The Court of Rome has opened negociations, says the *Journal de Frankfort*, with several of the Italian governments for the conclusion of Concordats similar to that of Austria.

The crisis still continues in Berlin. Three more heavy failures have been announced, making eighty-two suspensions which have taken place in the Prussian Capital since the commencement of the financial difficulties. The continued unfavorable state of the King's health still leaves the Prince of Prussia at the head of affairs. The Session of the Chambers, it is said, will not be opened by the Prince but by the President of the Council, the Prince, as the King's delegate, desiring to avoid appearing in public ceremonies. The American crisis has had so great an effect on trade in Thuringia, that the government of Weimar has been obliged to convoke a special session to arrange commercial affairs. The most thriving commercial city of the Grand Duchy, Apolda, contains a great many stocking manufactories, the produce of which is exported to the United States.

Letters from Lisbon bring the pleasing intelligence that no new cases of fever have been remarked, and it is thought that the epidemic has entirely disappeared. During the prevalence of this terrible scourge, the Duke of Oporto and the King, his brother, remained in the afflicted city and gave proof of the greatest courage. The Secretary of the French Legislation, the Baron d'Aquin, who performs the duties of Charge d'Affaires, also remained in Lisbon, and, by his firmnesss, produced an excellent effect on the French residents in the Portuguese capital. At the date of those accounts the Baron was about to set out for Turin, the King had appointed him Commander of the Order of Christ, and the French residents had presented him a star of the Order in diamonds, purchased by subscription.

The Bank of France has again reduced the rate of discount one per centum. At the meeting of the General Council, held yesterday, the rate was put down to 5 per cent., to take effect immediately.

A correspondent of the *Corriere Mercantile* of Genoa writing from Naples with regard to the late earthquake, confirms the news of the disasters caused in the Provinces by that terrible visitation. The shocks did great injury in the Basilicate and the Citerior Principality. Potenza was almost totally destroyed, but the houses not having fallen at the first shock the inhabitants had had time to escape, and took refuge in the open country. The country of Tito had disappeared, and most of its 4,000 inhabitants have been destroyed. Heaps of ruins now mark the places where Laurenzona and Auletta stood. Padula and Polla have suffered terribly. At Potenza the second shock of the earthquake was dreadful; not a single building remained intact. The Intendant's Palace, the Palais de Justice, the Civil and Military Hospital, the Quarters of the Gendarmerie, the Jesuits' College, the Churches, and especially the Cathedral, were greatly injured. They can never be used for the purposes to which they were devoted. On the 17th, men were employed digging out the victims from under the ruins; the number of those unfortunates was not known up to that date. The entire population who passed the night under the open sky were sheltering themselves under the sheds which were being erected in all parts to afford them a refuge. The authorities continued to do everything that was humanly possible to alleviate the distress caused by the fearful catastrophe.

No great faith is placed here in the accounts received, up to the present, of the relief of Lucknow. The *Gazette de France* in *Letters on Hindostan* expresses the opinion that the taking of Lucknow is most probably a Christmas Tale, "a heavy pudding manufactured for John Bull's Christmas dinner." "Were it not" says that journal, "through a charitable consideration for his anniversary joys and through indulgence for British stomachs surcharged during twice twenty-four hours, we would have already protested against the authenticity as well as against the probability of the statement." The *Debats*, notwithstanding its English sympathies, replies to an article in which the *Times* triumphed "over surrounding nations" and calls it an "ill-placed pretension." The same journal while desiring the triumph of England over the Hindoos rather illogically hopes for the time when "each Indian mail will no longer bring us those horrible recitals with which the English journals take a savage pleasure in regaling the eyes and the imagination of their readers;"—when correspondents will no longer have an opportunity of exercising their descriptive talents in relating their impressions at the sight of Sepoys blown in dozens from cannons, their mutilated bodies, their palpitating members thrown into the air or scattered over the ground. "Heaven be praised!" says the *Debats*, "the curtain will soon fall on that savage play which has so long excited the horror and disgust of the civlized world!" Is it not strange that the *Debats* should pray for the success of a power who resorts to such atrocities to perpetuate its fraudulently acquired dominion?

His Eminence Cardinal Morlot conferred Holy Orders on one hundred and sixty levites last week at St. Sulpice. The ceremonies commenced at nine o'clock and were not concluded until one. Several of the newly-ordained are to go on foreign missions. One of them, a Brazilian, M. l'Abbe de Macedo, said his first Mass in the Chapel des Catechismes de Perseverance and afterwards set out for Rome.

Two soldiers of the 83d regiment of the line, and a sailor more than sixty years old, were confirmed by the Bishop of Arras, at Calais on Tuesday week.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1858.

The "whip," which the New York *Herald* is supposed to flourish over the head and shoulders of the President, is the subject of special remark in the reporters' galleries of both Houses of Congress, as well as in the hotels on the avenue. What amount of truth may be in the matter, it is not for me to say, but the universal inference that has been drawn from it is, that Mr. Buchanan has committed himself to such an extent with the magnates of that paper, as to give them unlimited control over the freedom of his acts in certain affairs. This, I am inclined to think, is not altogether correct, because the President is too shrewd and sensible a politician to place himself in any such dilemma with Bennett; yet, it cannot be concealed that the latter has obtained from him a Consulate for a protege of his, named FLEURY, and is an applicant himself for a Chargeship to some European government. In addition to this, SHAW, his correspondent here, has obtained the clerkship to the Committee of Commerce in the House at six dollars a day; and EVANS, another of his attachees, who has, I learn, just left the *Herald* on a strike for higher pay, has had a son appointed a page in the same body. There are others, besides, who have been provided for under his auspices, but it is not worth while to enumerate all.

Bennett is a wonderful man in *his* way; but, unfortunately for those who put their trust in him for support as aspirants to, or incumbents of, the Presidential chair, the cases of Col. Fremont and George Law ought to convince any sane man that his interests compel him to be at all times in the market for the highest bidder.

As the caterer of a "popular" paper—*popular* because vitiated public curiosity, ever prurient to discover what may be found in conflict with the principles of sound morals, or public integrity, will read the *Herald*—no man can compare with him; nor is he very fastidious about the means which he employs to attain the object of his ambition, within the limits assigned by law to the liberty of the press. Whether his reward be in the shape of a Chargeship, or a free passport to Europe from the State Department, or an overweening anxiety to be put in communication with the leading men of the government, for the purpose of gaining information on public affairs in advance of his compeers, all is "fish for his net," and he never fails to take advantage of those things for his own especial benefit, or to satisfy his peculiar *penchant* for creating "sensations" at the expense of those who, either through weakness or folly, make him the depository of confidential affairs, connected with the Federal Administration.

The *Herald* never hangs up its cap long on the rack of any party, and politicians *per se* know now as well as he does himself, that should the current of events set in against the Administration, Bennett will be found floating down stream with the tide of popular excitement for the time being. The leading articles of the *Herald* for even one year, if collected into a volume, would be an amusing picture for a curiosity shop, for the consistency of the thing would be the monstrous *inconsistency* of the whole compilation.

The cause must, indeed, be a weak one that requires the "aid and comfort" of such an auxiliary as the *Herald*. The friends of Mr. Buchanan see and know this, and nearly all who are connected with the Democratic press here, not excepting the *Union*—see with pain the leadership which Bennett exercises over it in New York and elsewhere. Look out, therefore, for an explosion in that quarter ere long, for I hear on all sides of me expressions of discontent among those who are really the President's friends, not of to-day or yesterday, but for years past.

I clip the following characteristic letter of Governor Wise from yesterday's *Richmond Enquirer*. It is worthy of the man and the principles that it espouses:

PUBLIC THANKSGIVING AND PRAYER.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 6, 1857.

SIR:—In reply to yours of the 4th inst., received this morning, I inform you that it is *not* my purpose to recommend any day in the current year as a day of thanksgiving throughout the State. I have no power whatever, officially or otherwise, to exercise such authority. It is an ecclesiastical concern entirely, and ought to be left to the respective churches, with which the State has no connection, and no right of interference, except to protect each and all in their freedom of conscience and of religious worship, in the mode they may severally adopt. The government of Virginia recognizes Christianity in all its forms. It enjoins "all to practice Christian forbearance, love and charity towards each other." It acknowledges "religion or the duty we owe to our Creator," but it leaves the *manner of discharging that duty to "be directed only by reason and conviction,"* according to the dictates of conscience, and it has abolished entirely all "Church establishment," and all connection of Church and State. I, therefore, conclude that the "civil authority" vested in me as Governor of the Commonwealth, must not presume to meddle with the appointment of any day, at any time, for thanksgiving to God. Our people are perfectly free, thanks to God, to make their own appointments of the kind for themselves. They are a Christian people, and will discharge their religious duties at their own appointed times, "decently and orderly," without order or counsel from governors and magistrates.

Very respectfully, HENRY A. WISE.

W. D. Massey, Esq., Mayor of the city of Alexandria.

A slight error occurred in my notice of Lieut. Glasson's case in my last letter, in saying that he was "cashiered" from the service by the Navy Board. It ought to have been "*retired on furlough.*"

The Hon. Charles W. Faulkner, of Virginia, stands a fair chance for the French mission.

After writing my last letter for the TABLET, the immense Indian delegations at Mrs. Maher's in this city, consisting of the Pawnees, Poncas, Dacotah-Sioux, Pattowatomies, and Winnebagoes, numbering in all forty-three, visited the Navy Yard and the Arsenal. They were conveyed there in omnibuses, and seemed to enjoy the frolic with considerable gusto. Soon after arriving at the last named place, the Secretaries of War, the Interior, and other public functionaries and the members of their respective families; Lord and Lady Napier and family; Sir Wm. Gore Ousley, lady and daughter; and many other members of the Diplomatic Corps, besides a numerous representation from the civil, military, and naval sections of society, came into the enclosure to witness the antics of those wild sons of the forest. Without going into a full detail of what they saw there—their surprise at the exactness of the firing from ordnance of the largest calibre—the number of implements of war of every size and description, so elegantly arranged in the Armory, and other etceteras of like character, it will suffice for me to inform your readers, that the war dance, of the whole party, before retiring from the Arsenal, was original and ludicrous.

Out of respect to the "civilized society," who were witnesses of the scene, they kept themselves covered with their blankets, "red, white, and blue," for otherwise they are certainly naked, with the exception of a breech-cloth around their loins, until the excitement of the dance aroused their minds to such a pitch that, forgetting the presence of the fair sex and their attendants, with one accord, and as if under the same impulse, the blankets were thrown off, and thus freed from these incumbrances, stood forth in the majesty of their manhood, "redeemed, regenerated, and djsenthralled" of the superincumbent weight of their woolen coverings. I need not say that the ladies vamoosed forthwith, from this sudden and unexpected change of scenery; laughing and blushing at the unsophisticated simplicity of these aboriginal inhabitants of the West.

Much credit is due to Commissioner Mix, of the Indian Bureau, for his kindness and attention to those simple creatures while they have been here. Two of them accosted me last night on the Avenue, and in tolerable good English said, "I wants mooneo." The citizens, however, will give them none, for they would buy whiskey with it, as they belong to hostile tribes, who have been scalping each other almost to the present time, their old feuds would break out afresh, and bloody work might be the result.

The Committee on Territories, in the Senate, will report a bill on Monday next, in favor of admitting Minnesota as a State, with two senators and *one* representative until the census authorizes it to move in accordance with the established rights. SIGMA.

NOTICE.

Agents will please forward us any moneys which they may have collected from subscribers.

Clubs whose time has expired will please forward the money for next year. Remember that Clubs, in all cases, are to be paid for in advance.

All our Agents who procure new subscribers can have the portrait of Archbishop Hughes sent to them for each subscriber.

Our Subscribers in Chicago, Ill., will please hand the amount of their indebtedness to our Agent, Mr. John Graham.

CITY NEWS.

INTERESTING TO SAUSAGE EATERS.—The lovers and consumers of sausages will hardly care to congratulate themselves after reading the following piece of intelligence. For a length of time past it has been bruited about in many quarters that certain venders and sausage-makers were in the habit of introducing sundry ingredients into the composition of sausages, never contemplated nor indeed wished for on the part of the consumers of that delicacy. This being what wise people would term "a delicate subject," little was said on the matter, the suspicious ones preferring to leave the results to time, nor was time slow in resolving the matter. On the 21st inst., a young woman, residing in the upper part of the city, was attracted by the howling of a dog, and looking into an opposite yard discovered a fellow busily engaged in killing a very large one. That object attained, the man hung up the carcase and took off the skin, after which he proceeded to cut up the animal's body, and afterwards pack it away in a washtub. Suspecting the intentions of the party thus engaged, the girl communicated her suspicions to a police officer, who entered the slaughter-house, and arrested two Germans who gave their names as Miller and Schweizer. Besides finding in a barrel a large quantity of sausages, the place gave very sufficient indications that the manufacturing of sausages was carried on rather extensively in the premises. Miller and his friend were taken before Justice Kelly at the Jefferson Court. Miller (who was principal in the offence) attempts to justify his conduct on the plea that, being in consumption, he had killed the dog for the sake of its fat, dog-fat being recommended to him as a remedy in the case of his complaint. The Justice evinced no disposition to believe his statement, for he held him to bail in the sum of $1,000, by way of testifying his appreciation of the merits of dog-fat in a case of pulmonary consumption. By way of an addition to the above, we may remark that several of the female rag-pickers have been detected from time to time in the act of picking up the carcases of dead dogs and bearing them away, though for what specific purpose we dare not venture to affirm.

ROBERT BURNS.—The anniversary of the birth of Scotland's great poet was celebrated by his countrymen and admirers resident in this city on Monday evening last. Three different celebrations came off. The Burns Club met at the Metropolitan Hotel. A second entertainment was given at Mozart Hall in Broadway. The attendance of guests, at each of the above places, was numerous and respectable. The children of that

"Land of brown heath and shaggy wood"

wherever located, or to whatever quarter of the globe dispersed, have good cause to hail with gladness each returning anniversary of the birth of the "peasant bard," the ture poet of nature.

The Mayor has opened the threatened campaign against the policy dealers, and accordingly about half a dozen of those exemplary gentlemen were arrested on Friday last and brought up before his Honor, who politely informed them, for their information, that he intended breaking up every lottery office in the city, besides prosecuting their proprietors to the full extent of the law. Not caring to terminate an acquaintance so peculiarly interesting as abruptly as some of the parties would desire, his Honor held them to answer in the sum of $500 each.

It has been ascertained that Mr. Russell, of Detroit, who suddenly disappeared from this city some weeks since, and concerning whose probable fate so much anxiety has been manifested, took passage to Liverpool in the steamship *America*.

The steamship *Ariel*, which left Liverpool on the 31st ult. for this port, has not yet arrived. Some uneasiness is felt regarding her. She had on board 100 passengers, besides a large and valuable cargo.

A vender and publisher of obscene literature was arrested on Saturday last. A large number of bad books were found by the officers. He was committed to prison in default of $5,000 bail.

Several fires are reported in the papers of the past week. One in Chrystie street involved a loss of $20,000.

Chas. Freeman was committed to the Tombs for attempting to pass a $1,000 counterfeit bill.

There were 423 deaths in this city last week.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign.

An ordination was held by the Lord Bishop of Meath in Ardbraccan Church, on Sunday, the 20th ult., when the following gentlemen were ordained: Deacons—W. T. Turpin, on letters dimissory from the Bishop of Killaloe; W. Ratcliffe, on letters dimissory from the Archbishop of Armagh; E. T. Haddock, on letters dimissory from the Archbishop of Dublin. Priests—Rev. M. H. Coote, Meath; Rev. M. Baxter, on letters dimissory from the Archbishop of Armagh; Rev. Trevor W. Wheeler, on letters dimissory from the Bishop of Kilmore.

The ceremonies of Christmas Day were carried on in the Cathedral of Tuam with the usual solemnity. His Grace the Archbishop celebrated three Masses in the morning, and at twelve o'clock there was a solemn High Mass, at which the Rev. Messrs. Waldron, O'Brien and Heany, officiated as celebrant, deacon, and sub-deacon. His Grace also assisted and gave benediction. A Midnight Mass was celebrated at the Convent of Mercy by the Right Rev. Mr. Heany of St. Jarlath's College.

A deputation consisting of twelve gentlemen proceeded from Kilkenny to Urlingford and presented the Rev. E. Rowan, late of St. Mary's, with an address and testimonial, on the occasion of his removal to Urlingford. The testimonial consisted of a beautiful silver salver, manufactured by Mr. Donegan of Dublin, value twenty guineas, and a purse of sixty sovereigns.

Miss Kate Stack, of Irremore, received the white veil in the Convent of Mercy, Killarney. The Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty officiated, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. O'Connor, Griffin, Walsh, Lynch, &c., &c. His Lordship, immediately after the ceremony, consecrated the new cemetery of the Convent.

A deputation from the citizens of Limerick, comprising the present Mayor and Mayor-elect, with several other members of the Corporation and citizens, arrived in Newcastle, and presented the Very Rev. John Brahan, V. G., and P. P., with a splendid phæton, horse and harness, and a suitable address.

The public Concursus for the appointment of a successor to the Rev. Dr. Kelly, in the chair of "English Literature and Modern Languages," Maynooth College, has commenced its first sittings.

The *Pays* says the Viceroy of Egypt is most favorably disposed towards Christians. He has permitted churches to be built, and accorded a plot of ground to erect a Catholic religious establishment at Cairo.

Mlle. Rachel, the well known *tragedienne*, was received into the Catholic Church at Paris on the 18th ult.

It is believed that the election of Coadjutor Bishop of Killaloe will take place immediately after the Christmas holidays.—*Lim. Reporter.*

The amount paid on Christmas Day by the parishioners of Newcastle towards the support of their pastor was about £150.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR THE TABLET.

Places where the TABLET and Catholic Books can be had at New York prices:

William Hickey	123 *Federal street, Boston.*
P. F. Cunningham	*Philadelphia, Pa.*
John Whitney	*Providence, R. I.*
Miss E. O'Sullivan	53 *S. Pearl st., Albany, N. Y.*
Ignacia Rosicki	10½ *King street, Troy,* "
E. R. Hall	*Rochester,* "
P. J. Fallon	*St. Louis, Mo.*
Matthew Cadden	" "
John P. Walsh	*Cincinnati, Ohio.*
M. H. Bird	" "
T. O'Connell	" "
Henry Kreutner	*Cleveland,* "
Patrick Sheehan	*Lowell, Mass*
Thomas McGuinness	*Worcester,* "
Wm. J. Rohan	*Fall River,* "
Edward J. Kelleher	*Bangor, Maine.*
Terence McGowan	*Portland,* "
James Costello	*Biddeford,* "
Peter Kirwain	*Bloomington, Ill.*
Patrick Roache	*Chicago,* "
P. T. Sherlock	"
Miss Margaret McKenna	*Pittsburgh, Pa.*
P. [illegible]	*Toronto, C. W.*
James P. Buckman	*Leavenworth, Kansas.*
J. C. Maguire	*Dubuque, Iowa.*
P. Lecher	*Wheeling, Va.*
Bernard O'Neill	*Patterson, N. J*
P. P. Cantwell	*Trenton,* "
E. Downes	*New Haven, Conn.*
D. O'Sullivan & Son	*Flint, Mich.*

British Provinces.

Those of our subscribers indebted in St. Johns, N. B., will please hand their subscriptions to our Agent, Mr. P. D. Quinn.

Our subscribers in Halifax, N. S., and vicinity, will please hand the amount of their indebtedness to Mr. James Donohoe, Bookseller, Halifax, N. S.

Traveling Agents.

Mr. P. H. Mulvoy is duly authorized to act as Agent for the New York TABLET in all the towns through which he may pass in Western New York. He has a good assortment of Books, &c., for sale.

Mr. D. O'Sullivan, who is on a tour of business through Canada West, is authorized to canvass and collect subscriptions for the TABLET.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Our Subscribers in Milwaukee will please hand the amount of their indebtedness for *Celt* and TABLET, since Jan., 1857, to Mr. Andrew Mullen, No. 100 East Water street, who has kindly consented to act as our Agent in Milwaukee.

HINTS TO FARMERS.

LOOK AFTER THE COARSE FODDER.

Nothing is more common in the fields and barnyards of farmers than to see quantities of straw, corn-stalks, and coarse litter lying kicking about the cattle's feet, and in piles along the fences, where a little of it is nosed over by the stock, and the rest trodden under foot and wasted. This is all wrong, and as unnecessary as wrong. Every particle of coarse fodder, even to buckwheat, pea, and bean straw, should be carefully foddered out, for in certain portions of the Winter, if the stuff be well saved and clean, the cattle, sheep, and horses will consume it all. If the racks under the sheds are not sufficient to hold it, build cobble pens of rails, poles, or coarse limbs, in the yards, or adjoining fields, and carry out, or haul with a wagon, cart, or sled, as the case may be, the litter, and pitch it into them. To these, in good weather —not in rain or snow storms—drive the stock; they will eat all, or the most of it, even when they fed on good hay over night in their stables and sheds. It is of no use to say that such fodder does the stock no good. We know better. Anything that the cattle eat with a relish *does* do them good. Cold bright weather is the time to feed out all coarse fodder, and it is wrong to waste a single handful that any creature you have will consume.

TO PEEVENT SNOW DRIFTS BY FENCES.

Such drifts are generally caused by an eddy or lull of the wind, occasioned by meeting with high or tight fences. To obviate this, one can either take down his fence at the approach of Winter, or, what is better, build a very open fence which will not obstruct the wind. A wire fence will answer a very good purpose, but as this does not always work well in other respects, the same end may be gained by building a fence with quite narrow boards. Have them sawed one inch thick and four inches wide. Set the posts firmly, three feet in the ground. Leave a space of three inches between the bottom board and the ground; four inches between that and the second board; five inches between the second and third; seven inches between the third and fourth, and nine inches between the fourth and fifth. This makes a fence four feet and a few inches high, which answers every purpose of protection, and does not occasion the formation of snow-banks.

FATTENING PORK.

Many keep up their swine until New Year's, thinking they can get a better price for their pork. It costs a great deal more to make pork at this season than in warm weather, and we doubt very much if it can be made to pay. But if done at all, it should be done in the best manner. The sty, for Winter feeding, should be a covered building, to keep the animals both dry and warm. The nests should have an abundance of clean straw, and the food should be cooked and fed to them when warm. Wood is much cheaper than corn meal, and the animal heat kept up by a tight sty and warm food is so much saved in the meal bin.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—The market was steady, with a good demand for Ohio good common to extra brands of round hoop, which was scarce and firmer. The sales embraced about 7,000 to 8,000 bbls., at about the following quotations:

Superfine State	$4 27@$4 35
Extra State	4 50@ 4 70
Western and Ohio superfine	4 35@ 4 50
Extra Ohio and Western	4 50@ 5 50
Canadian superfine and extra	4 30@ 6 00
Baltimore, Alexandria and Georgetown	4 65@ 5 00
Southern fancy and extra	5 00@ 6 70
Choice extra family and bakers' brands	6 50@ 8 00
Rye flour	3 00@ 4 00
Corn meal	3 50@ 3 60

Canadian flour was in good demand, with sales of about 600 to 700 bbls., within the range of the above quotations. The market for Southern grades was inactive and rather heavy at quotations, with sales of 600 to 700 bbls. Rye flour was steady, with limited sales. Corn meal was sold to the extent of about 50 to 60 bbls., within the range of the above prices. Wheat—The market was firm for the higher grades, while the sales were confined to about 5,000 or 6,000 bushels, including good to prime red Tennessee at $1 15@$1 20, and fair to prime Southern white at $1 25@$1 35. Corn was in fair demand, with sales of about 30,000 bushels, including new yellow and white, at 65@67c., and dry white at 70c., for export. Rye was dull and nominal at 70@75c.

COFFEE—The demand was fair and sales confined to about 150 bags of Maracaibo at 10¢c., and 950 do. Rio at 8¢c., with 1,150 mats Java at 16c.

COTTON—The transactions embraced about 500 bales, the market closing with less spirit at 10¢c. Dealers were disposed to await later European intelligence.

HAY—The sales embraced about 600@800 bales for shipment. The stock in this market on the 1st instant was computed at about 30,000 bales against about 90,000 at the same time last year. The crop last year was one of the largest ever made in the country, but the producers have been induced to store it instead of sending it to market. At this time last year it was selling at 90c@$1, and now sells at 65@75c.; and should such weather as has prevailed for the last two or three weeks continue until the advent of spring, we expect to see a very low range of prices prevail. The exports made from this port go to all the Southern cities, to the West India islands, and to South America; some being shipped occasionally to Rio Janeiro.

PROVISIONS—Pork—The market was easier, but rather more active, and sales of about 1,300 bbls. were reported, in part for California, chiefly mess, within the range of $14 62@$14 70, with small lots to the trade at $14 75. Prime was at $11 50@$11 75, and thin mess at $14. Beef was steady, with sales of about 200 to 250 bbls., including country prime, at $5 75@$6 50, and mess do. at $9@$10; repacked Western at $9 75@$12, and extra do. at $12 75@$14; prime mess was steady at $17@$22; beef hams were steady at $14 50@$16 50. Bacon was steady, with sales of hog middles at 8c. Lard was rather heavy, and sales confined to 300 or 400 bbls. and tierces at 8¢@9c. to 9¢c.—the latter for strictly prime only.

RICE—Sales of 600 casks were reported at 3@3¢c., latter figure for prime.

SUGARS—Sales to the trade embraced 300 hhds., including New Orleans, at 5¢@6¢c., with small lots of prime grocery grades at 7c., and Cuba muscavado at 5@6c. 400 hhds. New Orleans were sold by auction at 4¢@6¢c. 200 to 300 hhds. molado were sold to the trade, in bond, for refining, at from 2¢@3c., free, and 5,000 bags Siam at 6¢c.

WHISKEY—Sales of 200 to 300 bbls. were made at 21¢.

EDUCATION.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY,

TROY, N. Y.

Under the Direction of the Brothers of the Christian Schools.

Entrance to the Academy, 237 Fourth Street.

THE object of this Institution is the Christian Education of Children. Its fine situation, and the extent and arrangement of the grounds attached to it, render it, in point of salubrity, all that can be desired, while the house destined for the pupils is fitted up in a style of comfort and even elegance, not surpassed by any establishment of the kind. The greatest attention is paid to the moral and physical well-being of the children, and a paternal vigilance is at all times extended over them.

Two Sessions, of twenty-three weeks each, constitute the academic year. No one is received for a shorter period than a session, nor will any deduction be made in case of withdrawal before the expiration of the session.

The Course of Instruction comprises the Elementary, and all the higher branches of English Education, French, Drawing, Music, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to English Composition, Bookkeeping, and the Mathematics. The Academy is provided with an extensive Cabinet of apparatus for the use of Classes in Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Surveying, &c.

Terms:

Board and Tuition, per annum	$100
Washing and Mending	20
Books and Stationery	12
Music—Vocal and Instrumental	12
Do (with Piano) do	24

Payable half-yearly, on entrance, and during the first week of second session. No departure from the above terms.

☞ With the exception of Doctor's Fees, there is no extra charge whatever.

N. B.—Each boarder should have a sufficiency of Linen and Clothing. The uniform of the Institution comes to $9 or $10. dec5 tf

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CONDUCTED BY THE

SISTERS OF NOTRE DAME,

LOWELL.

Terms:

For Board and Tuition, per Session of 46 Weeks, one Quarter payable in advance	$100 00
Washing	12 00
For Half-Boarders, who dine at the Academy, per Session, as above	50 00
Piano and Vocal Music, per Quarter	12 00
Guitar "	12 00
Painting and Drawing	6 00
No extra charge for French.	

THE system of instruction, commencing with the elements of an English and French education, will embrace Orthography, Reading, Grammar, Writing in various styles, Composition, Arithmetic, Algebra, Book-Keeping by single and double entry; History, Sacred and Profane, Ancient and Modern; Chronology, Geography, the use of the Globes and projection of Maps, Astronomy, Mythology, Botany, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.

French being usually spoken by the Ladies, the course of instruction in that tongue will be thorough and entire, affording in familiar conversation, as well as recitation (during which special attention will be devoted to purity of accent and idiom), ample facilities for a perfect acquisition of the language.

Plain Sewing, Embroidery on Lace and Muslin, Bead, Chenille, Shell, Pearl and Wax Work, Tapestry, &c. Drawing in Crayon, Indian Ink and Black Lead; Painting in Oriental Style, in water colors; Music, vocal and instrumental, Piano and Guitar. In short, all the branches usually taught in the best schools, shall be objects of attention and study in this Institute.

Pupils who board at the Academy should be provided with two pairs of Sheets, Pillow Cases, Towels, Table Napkins, Knife, Silver Fork, Spoon, a Silver or Britannia Goblet, Combs and Brushes. ag8 3m

ACADEMY OF THE HOLY INFANCY,

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Terms:

Entrance Fee	$ 10 00
Pension, Washing and Mending of Linen, use of Books, Stationery and Library, per annum	180 00
Mending of Clothes and Shoes, Postage of Letters, &c., form extra expenses, chargeable to the parents. Payments to be made yearly in advance.	

Tuition.

The Course of Instruction embraces the following branches, viz: Christian Doctrine, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Book-Keeping, Geometry, Algebra, Composition, Elocution, Natural Philosophy, Mythology, French, Vocal Music and Drawing.

Instrumental Music, Spanish and German Languages, form extra charges.

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